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## 2 Governments Fell; Referendum Is Set

### Sweden Split on Future of Nuclear Energy

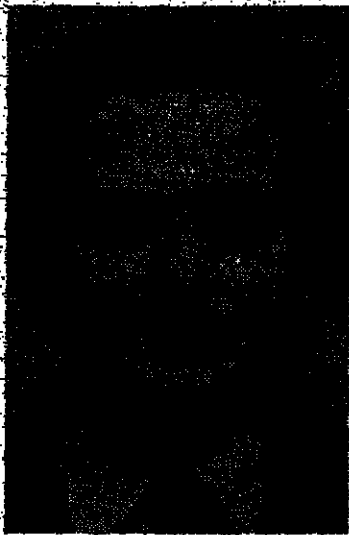
By Jonathan Kandell

**STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21 (UPI)**—Sweden is a country that has led itself in keeping a slight edge over the rest of the world, a leader in technology, social order and welfare practices. It seemed only natural that the Swedes got an early start on commercial atomic power and went on to produce more nuclear energy per capita than any other nation. And now Sweden is again in the forefront, slightly ahead of the rest of the Western industrialized world, facing up to the controversies and large-scale nuclear energy decisions.

Two Swedish premiers have turned from office over that dilemma in the last three years. Nuclear construction has been suspended, and two installations completed more than a year ago have been inactive, losing millions of dollars in wasted energy and manpower. The investment plans for some of the largest industrial plants are in disarray because of uncertainty over the future cost and availability of energy.

Sweden has neither coal nor oil. It produces 70 percent less power than North Africa. It is during the long winter months that its currents are so fickle that they are suggesting a crash program of windmill construction. The power of the Baltic Sea is as gentle as the waves in a tub filled with rubber duck.

Now does conservation offer any way out. Dependent on the export of manufactured goods, the



Olof Palme  
Defeated on issue



Thorbjörn Fälldin  
Tried compromise



Ola Ullsten  
Backs reactors

country must supply 38 percent of its energy needs to industry, and the Nordic cold requires another 40 percent of energy consumption for heating.

So, more than in any other country, the debate over atomic energy has led to a deep questioning over the ability of Sweden to maintain an advanced industrial and affluent society. Some argue that the economy will crumble without cheap nuclear electricity, and others assert that the way out of the crisis is a return to a simpler life made possible through belt-tightening and

non-nuclear energy, used in smaller quantities.

"We could certainly survive without nuclear energy, but it would be at a fearful cost, and the Swedish social system is bound to be affected," said Premier Ola Ullsten recently.

Some politicians assert that the nuclear question has grown to such proportions that it threatens to paralyze the conduct of government. "It's deplorable that nuclear power has drawn so much political attention that people believe all problems will be solved if we just go

ahead with our nuclear program or get rid of it," said Carl Tham, minister of energy.

In an attempt to get a handle on the issue, the political parties have agreed to remove it from elections scheduled next month and hold a separate referendum on the nuclear question in March, 1980. Opinion polls indicate that almost equal numbers of Swedes support and oppose the use of nuclear energy, while 20 percent appear undecided.

The development of nuclear energy began during the 1960s in a far calmer and more confident atmosphere. Spurred on by the 1973 embargo and subsequent oil price explosion, the Swedes built six reactors that supply 25 percent of their electricity — a higher proportion than any other country. With six more nuclear plants scheduled for completion, the country could have an astounding 45 percent of its electricity from atomic sources by the mid-1980s.

The issue was propelled into the political arena by the Center Party about six years ago. Originally known as The Peasant Federation, the party draws its strength from farmers and those who, confused by the rapid pace of social change, long for the simpler ways of an earlier countryside. Mixing its anti-nuclear energy message with a critique of big government and technology-run-amok, the Center Party gathered a quarter of the electorate in 1973, almost doubling its showing seven years before.

In 1976, a coalition of moderate parties led by a sheep farmer, Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Center Party chief, ended 44 years of Social Democratic rule. The outgoing premier, Olof Palme, attributed his defeat to the nuclear issue.

Once in power, Premier Fälldin backed off from his campaign promise to dismantle the six existing nuclear reactors. But he steadfastly kept two new plants idle at a cost of \$100 million a year, and he pushed through a law preventing the four other reactors from coming on stream until a "safe and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Joseph Lowery, at right, the president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Zehdi Labib Terzi of the PLO, meet before a luncheon at the United Nations Monday.

## Reaction to Young

### U.S. Black Leaders Meet PLO Aide at UN

By Lee Lescaze and Thomas Morgan

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 21 (UPI)** — A group of black civil rights leaders met with the Palestine Liberation Organization's observer here yesterday and then at a news conference announced their support for Palestinian "self-determination."

The meeting, part of the continuing black reaction to last week's resignation of Andrew Young, as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, was the most important show of support for the Palestinian cause by any large U.S. group in recent memory.

While endorsing self-determination, the civil rights leaders — from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which Mr. Young helped found with the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. — stopped short of supporting Palestinian demands for a separate state.

SCLC President Joseph Lowery said the black churchmen also spoke to the PLO representative of their belief in nonviolence and urged that the PLO consider recognizing Israel's existence as a state.

PLO observer Zehdi Labib Terzi hailed the meeting as a victory. "We are really happy and gratified that this contact was established. I hope that much more will be learned by the American people," he said.

Mr. Young resigned after it became known last week that he had met with Mr. Terzi on UN business in violation of U.S. policy, which currently forbids substantive contact with the PLO. Blacks have rallied around him since then, claiming that the Israelis forced his resignation.

The SCLC group planned to meet later today with Israel's UN ambassador, Yehuda Blum. Tomorrow, they plan to join a conference of black leaders from several organizations on Middle East problems.

Stressing that they supported Israel as well as Palestinian human rights, Mr. Lowery and others in the group denied they had become a "constituency" for the Palestinian cause.

"We are not a constituency for either party... we hope that our role will be one of building bridges," Mr. Lowery said.

He repeatedly ducked reporters' requests for an explanation of what he meant by supporting Palestini-

ans' "right to self-determination in their homeland," and whether this was a call for a separate Palestinian state. But one member of the group, William Jones, president of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, said that his organization had announced its support for a separate Palestinian state eight months ago.

"We know that the interests of Third World people are inextricably related to our own," Mr. Jones said.

Mr. Lowery rejected reporters' suggestions that blacks only recently came to support Palestinian rights and that it was inappropriate for the SCLC to concern itself with foreign affairs issues.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, another civil rights activist, said Washington that black and Jewish leaders would meet this week in Chicago in an attempt to mend their strained relations.

## Suspect Is Held In Mohsen Case

**BERN, Aug. 21 (Reuters)** — A 22-year-old Lebanese has been arrested in Geneva on suspicion of having murdered a top Palestine Liberation Organization official, Zuhair Mohsen, in Cannes last month, a Police and Justice Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the arrested man, Mohsen Jaroudi, was being held in preventive detention pending a formal extradition request by the French authorities.

Mr. Mohsen, chief of military operations of the PLO, was shot outside his Cannes apartment on July 25 and died from his wounds the next day.

The Justice Ministry spokesman said a Geneva investigating magistrate questioned Mr. Jaroudi yesterday at the request of French authorities. During the interrogation it emerged that Mr. Jaroudi could have been the killer, the spokesman said.

## Danish Train Collision

**COPENHAGEN, Aug. 21 (Reuters)** — Thirteen persons were injured yesterday when two trains collided in a station north of the Danish capital, railway officials said.

At about the same time and halfway across the country, however, the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, made an announcement that seemed to contradict Mr. Vance's assertion of authority.

Mr. Powell told reporters covering Mr. Carter's Mississippi River tour: "I am authorized to say that the president has asked the vice president to be responsible for any questions or problems that arise in the larger area of the Middle East."

Later, a State Department spokesman said that Mr. Vance had been in touch with Mr. Powell and had been assured that "there is no formal designation of the vice president being responsible for Middle East Policy."

"The secretary of state remains in overall charge of foreign policy, under the president," the spokesman said. "The vice president was merely asked to chair the meeting at the White House, in the president's absence."

## Aides Bid U.S. Drop Palestine Initiative

From Agency Dispatches  
**WASHINGTON, Aug. 21** — President Carter's chief Middle East advisers are recommending that the United States drop its planned overture to the Palestinians in the face of fierce Israeli and Egyptian opposition, diplomatic sources said today.

At the same time, efforts to bring order to the U.S. Middle East policy led to apparently conflicting statements over who held authority in Mr. Carter's absence. The White House says that Vice President Mondale is in charge until the president's return to Washington on Friday; Secretary of State Cyrus Vance says that he is in charge.

After a hastily arranged policy review conference at the White House, Mr. Vance said that the advisory group had unanimously agreed on a new recommendation to the vacationing Mr. Carter on how the United States should approach Thursday's UN Security Council debate on the Palestinian issue.

Mr. Vance refused to discuss that recommendation further, but the sources said it contained these main elements:

- Plans to introduce a U.S. resolution making general mention of Palestinian rights will be scrapped.
- Israel and Egypt rejected that proposal when it was presented — reportedly reluctantly — by Robert Strauss, the special Middle East envoy, who returned to Washington yesterday.

- An attempt will be made to get the Security Council debate postponed pending a search for compromise.
- But if the postponement effort fails, as is likely, the United States will veto any Arab resolution calling for creation of an independent Palestinian state. It would follow the veto with a statement that the United States wants the Palestinians to join current Egyptian-Israeli negotiations but believes that the creation of a Palestinian state at this point would disrupt the peace process.

- Mr. Strauss will be sent on another Middle East swing early next month to explain the U.S. position to Saudi Arabia and other Arab nations.

The initial U.S. approach to the debate was to promote a resolution supporting Palestinian rights without defining them or calling for statehood.

However, Mr. Strauss found in his recent talks that Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt opposed any such move. Both were said to be convinced that the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks could be hampered by a row over the Palestinian issue.

**Hope for Progress**  
Although he was unable to gain support for a U.S. resolution, Mr. Strauss found that the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks held out more hope for progress than he had anticipated.

Mr. Vance interrupted a vacation to confer today with Mr. Mondale. Mr. Strauss and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, also reported that Mr. Strauss opposed the U.S. Palestinian resolution all along.

Asked about those reports, Mr. Vance told reporters: "Middle East policy has been the responsibility of the secretary of state and it remains the responsibility of the secretary of state."

He added that Mr. Strauss, who was standing by his side, is in direct charge of the U.S. role in the peace negotiations — clearly a role subordinate to overall policy direction.

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## Five Against Kurds Set

### Iran Tightens Press Curbs, Expels 5 Foreign Newsmen

By Charles de Krom

**TEHRAN, Aug. 21 (UPI)** — The Iranian government was set to five rebellious Kurds from their main stronghold today while the revolutionary authorities increased measures to stifle the foreign press, expelling five correspondents.

The Islamic revolutionary courts in the troubled Kurdish region expelled five foreign correspondents from the area of the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party. The expulsions by the Islamic revolutionary courts seemed to be the start of a major operation to stamp out resistance from the autonomy-seeking Kurdish party.

Ayatollah Sadegh Khalkali sealed nine Kurds to be executed the same spot as the fighting that took place in the West Iranian border town of Paveh last week. Five Kurds were executed last night in the nearby city of Kermanshah.

"This group played an influential role in the attack on Paveh and in the killing of revolutionary guards," the Islamic judge said at a trial.

The executions brought to 25 the number of Kurds executed since a Paveh rebellion. All have been accused of being involved with the Kurdish Democratic Party.

The government seemed to be trying to drive the party out of its base in Mahabad where the fifth leaders of the Kurds, alikh Ezzeddin Hosseini, and the party's secretary-general, Abdolman Qassemloo, live. Both have been declared "corrupt" by

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who has demanded their arrest.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan and chief of staff Maj. Gen. Hossein Shaker visited Ayatollah Khomeini in Qom last night to discuss the Kurdish situation and plans for the armed forces' crackdown.

Mr. Bazargan told the media after his talks with the ayatollah that a column of tanks was being sent toward Mahabad to reactivate the military garrison in the town. Reports from the region said the provincial capital of Mahabad was surrounded by military forces and a security net was being closed around Mahabad.

Reports from the town said that Kurdish groups had been flocking there to express their solidarity with Sheikh Hosseini and Mr. Qassemloo and there were plans to hold a huge demonstration in their support.

Meanwhile, Iranian authorities expelled the resident correspondent of the BBC and the Financial Times, as well as three European newsmen. The two British correspondents, Andrew Whitley of the Financial Times and Towny Mason of the BBC, were originally given 48 hours to close their news bureaus and leave, but the time limit was later extended to a week.

A French correspondent for the news magazine L'Express, Jerome Demoulin, was also expelled, along with two German television newsmen who are believed to have been (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



AFTERMATH — Bystanders surround wreckage of a passenger train rammed yesterday by a freight train in Taling Chan, Thailand. About 50 persons were killed and 170 injured.

## 8 Reported Killed; Shelling Heavy at Tyre

### Israel, Militias Said to Hit Lebanon Coast

**SIDON, Lebanon, Aug. 21 (AP)** — Israeli and rightist militia artillery pounded 24 southern Lebanese villages and coastal areas last night and this morning, sending residents fleeing, authorities reported. Eight persons were reported dead and 12 wounded.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli Army spokesman said the shelling was the work of the militias, which are supported by Israel.

At mid-morning, Israeli shelling from the border and from gunboats in the Mediterranean was concentrated on the port of Tyre, where cars were burning and buildings crumbling, the radio of the rightist Christian Phalange Party said.

In Jordan, King Hussein met privately with Palestine Liberation

Organization chief Yasser Arafat, reportedly to chart reconciliation. There was no immediate report on the results of the session, the third meeting between the two since 1970, when the king began a crackdown that drove Mr. Arafat's guerrillas from Jordan.

Today's shelling hit a nuns' school in Nabatiyet, killing a young girl and seriously wounding a second, Lebanese radio said. The Phalange account said an Israeli detachment searched the town of

Kfar Hamam for guerrillas, adding, "As soon as the Israeli force left, the Israeli shelling resumed."

Yesterday, Israeli planes made three attacks on southern villages. The leftist newspaper as-Safir reported Israeli jets hit Palestinian refugee camps in and near Rafah with "phosphorous fragmentation bombs that exploded 25 meters (about 75 feet) above the ground." Casualty figures were not available.

The Israelis have been attacking Palestinian strongholds to discourage guerrilla raids across the border into Israel. The Lebanese rightists are fighting the guerrillas because the latter are allies of Lebanese leftists, siding with them in the civil war of 1975 and 1976.

## Gierek, Giscard to Meet

**PARIS, Aug. 21 (Reuters)** — Polish Communist Party chief Edward Gierek is to meet President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing Sept. 7 and 8.

## Australia, New Zealand Debate a Plan to Merge

By Peter O'Loughlin

**SYDNEY, Aug. 21 (AP)** — Australia and New Zealand, two European outposts in the Southern Hemisphere that are rivals in everything from cheese making to rugby, are talking about a merger.

Separated by 1,500 miles of the Tasman Sea, the two former British colonies are finding the international economic climate so tough that an economic union seems inevitable.

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and his New Zealand counterpart, Robert Muldoon, had talks at the recent Commonwealth meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, about a form of common market. They agreed to arrange talks between senior government ministers later in the year.

**Mixed Feelings**  
The idea has given rise to speculation of eventual political union, which has sparked widespread support in Australia, but mixed feelings in New Zealand.

er Bill Rowling. "I would say to Australians to go and clean up their own federal-state mess and not drag us into it."

But former Australian Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who anticipated the move toward integration in a July speech, said New Zealand had become an offshore English farm.

"By the turn of the century it may be necessary for New Zealand's survival that she be economically integrated with Australia, as Newfoundland became part of Canada."

Initially, talks are likely to center around a free trade area or customs union, with the prospect of political union much farther down the road.

A write-in poll by New Zealand's national weekly newspaper, Truth, showed that 70 percent of those who responded favored union. But New Zealand Labor Party President Jim Anderton said, "The suggestions are patronizing and fanciful."

However, another senior Labor Party official, Chris Steel-Royce, said: "The full political federation of Australia and New

Zealand is obvious logic. It would be difficult to find two nations with more in common. As a single nation we would wield considerable influence."

The basic problems facing both countries are tight import restrictions against sheep, beef and dairy products by the European Common Market along with rising oil-import bills.

New Zealand, which is the size of Britain and has a population of 3.1 million, including 275,000 Maoris, derives two-thirds of its export income of \$3.7 billion from exports of meat, wool and dairy products. It has no oil of its own.

Australia, with a population of 14.2 million in an area as big as the continental United States, is in a much stronger position economically. It has huge mineral deposits and produces 65 percent of its own oil, but production is declining.

New Zealanders regard Australia in much the same way as Canadians look at the United States. It is bigger, richer and potentially overwhelming.

The two countries already have a trade

pact, called the New Zealand Australia Free Trade Agreement, signed 14 years ago. Trade between the two countries last year was more than \$1 billion, but it was heavily in Australia's favor.

## Rejected Offer

Historically and culturally, the ties between Australia and New Zealand have been close. New Zealand was administered from Sydney before it became a separate colony of Britain in 1840. The New Zealanders rejected an offer to join Australia when the six separate colonies on the Australian mainland federated in 1901.

All this, plus common language, family ties and a similar way of life suggests that political union could follow an economic union.

"My own view is that this is for the next generation," said Hugh Tompkins, New Zealand's deputy finance minister. "If we can set the objective and by the early 1990s make the jump to a full trade agreement, then the next generation can look at anything else that follows."

## U.S. Copter Crash Kills 3

**YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 21 (UPI)** — An Army CH-47 helicopter crashed during war games at the Yakima Firing Center yesterday, killing three reservists and injuring a fourth.



## In Struggle With China

# Vietnamese Regime Shows Sign of Strain

By Keyes Beech

HANOI, Aug. 21 — Vietnam's Communist leadership, which has prided itself on 40 years of unbroken unity, is showing signs of wear and tear.

The bonds that held the Communist leaders together during a decade-long war with South Vietnam and the United States may have snapped under the strain of the confrontation with China.

The recent defection of Hoang Van Hoan, 74, a founder of the Indochinese Communist Party and a confidant of the late Ho Chi Minh, may have been part of the price Vietnam will pay for a general housecleaning of all "pro-Chinese" elements in the country. The purge has ranged from encouraging the flight of the ethnic Chinese boat people to replacing the ethnic Chinese who worked as servants in foreign embassies.

More important, the Hoan defection was a blow to the regime's prestige and an admission that some of the revolution's most trusted lieutenants could no longer be trusted.

### Defection Downplayed

Hanoi officials have played down the significance of the defection, noting that Mr. Hoan was removed from the Politburo, Vietnam's supreme ruling body, nearly three years ago. Demoted to deputy chairman of the National Assembly, his role was mainly ceremonial.

But the manner of Mr. Hoan's defection catapulted him from political obscurity back into the limelight. Mr. Hoan, who had been in poor health, disappeared July 3 in Karachi, Pakistan, ostensibly while en route to East Berlin for medical treatment. He then turned up in Peking.

Mr. Hoan, who was Vietnam's first ambassador to China from 1950 to 1957, has been given a warm welcome there. The rugged old revolutionary never made any secret of his pro-Chinese leanings, or of his concern about putting all of Hanoi's eggs in a Soviet basket. When his superiors ordered him to attend an exhibition in Hanoi last April celebrating the "Vietnamese people's victory over Chinese aggression," Mr. Hoan showed up wearing a Chinese-style jacket and a Mao cap.

Hanoi reacted swiftly to Mr. Hoan's defection. Four other men suspected of not having sufficient loyalty were placed under house arrest. They were: Gen. Le Quang Ba, former chairman of the ethnic minorities commission and a veteran revolutionary; Gen. Chu Van Tan, one of the founders of the Vietnamese People's Army; Ly Ban, former deputy foreign trade minister; and Tran Dinh Tri, secretary of the National Assembly's standing committee.

Vietnam's minister of state for foreign affairs, Nguyen Co Thach, has denied that the four were under house arrest.

Diplomatic sources suggested that the number of arrests was closer to 40 than four. Some observers see the current Hanoi drive against doubtful elements, which began less than a year after the Communists defeated South Vietnam, as the "Vietnamization" of Vietnam.

### Octuplet in Naples Develops Jaundice

NAPLES, Aug. 21 (AP) — One of the three surviving octuplets born to a Naples woman five days ago developed jaundice today but all were listed in stable condition, the hospital reported.

Doctors ordered tests for Silvana to monitor the jaundice, a yellow pigmentation that is a common condition among premature babies. The weight of Silvana and her sisters Anna and Valentina was reported unchanged, but doctors said this was expected. Their weight ranges between 730 and 760 grams — 26 to 27 ounces.

### Vet Body to Go Political

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21 (AP) — The Veterans of Foreign Wars voted today to form a political action committee that will permit the organization to endorse political candidates for the first time in its 80-year history.



VENETIAN SALUTE — Vietnamese child waves as he and his family arrive in Venice aboard an Italian Navy ship. More than 900 refugees have been picked up so far by Italian ships.

## News Analysis

# Revolutionary Nicaragua Beset — by Extreme Left

By Marjorie Simons

MANAGUA, Aug. 21 (WP) — Despite the revolutionary euphoria of the last month, the first signs of organized opposition to Nicaragua's new government are coming from the extreme left and not, as widely anticipated, from conservative businessmen.

At the same time, the government's first act of political impatience has been to expel about 60 Latin American Trotskyites it charged with being "counterrevolutionaries."

Although the government is anxious not to disappoint popular expectations of change, it seems determined to resist extremist pressure for sudden, radical measures that could frighten both domestic and foreign private sectors and retard economic reconstruction.

But the radical left, mainly Maoists and Trotskyites, has been trying to force the government's hand through such provocative actions as takeovers of private firms, instigating workers to seize control of factories and urging the so-called Popular Militia to not surrender its weapons. In most cases, the government has quickly intervened.

Perhaps most irritating to the Sandinista leadership is that many of the most militant leftists were not involved in the fighting to overthrow the Somoza regime — but rather rushed here from abroad to reap the Sandinista harvest. The leaders' anger came to a head Wednesday, when members of the Trotskyite Simons Bolivar International Brigade organized a worker protest outside the Sandinista military headquarters here.

The brigade, which includes Colombians, Argentines, Chileans and some U.S. nationals, was called to task for its "lack of discipline." Apparently fearing expulsion, brigade members decided to organize the workers' march as a show of strength.

More than 3,000 factory workers shouted demands for salaries lost during the war and carried banners saying, "The revolution is in the hands of the bourgeoisie" and "Power to the proletariat." About 100 Popular Militia members following them claimed to be the "true vanguard of the people" and shouted for weapons.

Within 24 hours the government had put 60 of "foreign provocateurs" on a plane to Panama and warned it would not tolerate pressure from either extreme left or right.

"Those people who during the struggle said we were not revolutionaries, called us adventurers, or bourgeois, are not now coming to teach us any lessons," said Daniel Ortega, a member of the junta and one of the primary Sandinista ideologues.

This first test of Sandinista reaction to outside dissent also demonstrates that it is possible for radical groups to seize on elements of discontent.

But the Sandinistas are aware that resentment against releasing imprisoned members of Gen. Somoza's National Guard, against food shortages and particularly against unemployment are ingredients for instability that could threaten their strategy of making far-reaching social and economic reforms with a broad political base.

### Vicious Circle

Sandinista leaders and junta members have said recently they fear they may be caught in a vicious circle: They require speedy and substantial foreign assistance to insure moderation, yet Western governments appear to be withholding funds until they can be sure they are not financing "a new Cuba."

"We are living an unbelievable emergency," was a typical comment of one Cabinet member. "If the shortage of money, work and

# Sweden Split on Role of Nuclear Energy

(Continued from Page 1)

final method for handling nuclear wastes was discovered.

Swedish industrialists claimed to have devised a plan to store radioactive wastes in copper capsules imbedded in clay and deposited in granite caves 1,500 feet underground. Mr. Fallin's coalition partners approved the project, but the premier quit last October asserting that he had "compromised as much as I can without selling my soul."

This has left Mr. Ullsten, of the Liberal Party, as premier with only 39 of Parliament's 349 seats. Counting on everybody's desire to avoid precipitating elections before September, 1979, Mr. Ullsten

appeared to have brought the nuclear controversy under control and was about to give the green light for the completion of the remaining power plants when the accident occurred at the Three-Mile-Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania earlier this year.

That event has rocked the Swedes far more than the Americans. The Social Democrats, the largest party and strong supporters of nuclear energy, suddenly declared their neutrality on the issue. Nuclear plans were shelved. And the referendum was arranged for next March.

Nobody yet knows what will be the wording of the referendum. Mr. Ullsten wants the phrasing to protect the existing plan for 12 reactors. Hard-line opponents of atomic power want the electorate to make a sharper choice — nuclear energy or no nuclear energy at all.

"We are willing to agree that in the long run, there is no future for nuclear energy because of the difficult political controversies it involves," said Mr. Tham, the energy minister, "until we develop other sources. That's the message we want to get across to voters."

The brunt of the attack in favor of nuclear energy is being carried by business through the Confederation of Swedish Industries.

### Confederation's Views

The outlines of the confederation's view are the following: Sweden exports about half the manufactured goods it produces, but Swedish industry is in deep trouble because of a slowdown in world economic growth and trade, labor costs which are among the highest in the world, and new, efficient competitors among developing nations. The only way to recover an edge quickly in the international market is to develop cheap, domestic energy sources, and Sweden, with 80 percent of Europe's uranium reserves, is especially endowed to forge ahead with a vast nuclear program.

It is an illusion to say that we can tighten our belts and cut down on energy consumption," said Hans Werthen, chairman of Electrolux and deputy chairman of the Confederation of Swedish Industries. "People here have an image of a country that is eternally wealthy. The truth is these last 100 years are a small parenthesis of well-being in a 10,000-year history of extreme poverty and the way this parenthesis can be extended is by keeping energy cheap and Swedish industry competitive."

Other industrial spokesmen are less assertive in their arguments and acknowledge that they are at a

## Brought by Labor Unions

# OPEC Dismissed by Judge From Antitrust Suit in U.S.

By Pamela G. Hollie

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 21 (NYT) — U.S. District Court Judge Andrew Hanft yesterday dismissed the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries from a suit charging the oil cartel and its 13 member countries with a violation of U.S. antitrust law.

The action came as hearings opened here on the case, which was brought by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

Because the cartel, which has its headquarters in Vienna, could not be served with the complaint, OPEC will not be a defendant in the controversial suit.

The U.S. government has chosen not to take a formal position in the case, government support of OPEC could be construed as contrary to consumer interests, and a position in support of the union is viewed as politically untenable for the administration.

### Ruling Expected Friday

Hearings on the price-fixing suit are expected to continue through the week. Friday, after six hours of debate and testimony, Judge Hanft is expected to issue a ruling.

The judge is expected to render a written order about two weeks later. The suit, filed last December, seeks a preliminary injunction and damages. But Judge Hanft ruled yesterday that damages were not in the court's jurisdiction to grant.

None of the 13 countries named in the suit sent representatives to appear in court, although many of them have filed diplomatic notes with the State Department. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Nigeria, Qatar and Venezuela have filed notes of substance responding to the case's antitrust charges but

## Rhodesia Rebels

### Kill 3 at Mine

SALISBURY, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Black insurgents opened fire on black mine workers and then burned down 35 huts at the labor compound of a mine in one of several incidents which claimed a total of 41 lives, the Zimbabwe Rhodesia military command said today.

A communiqué said government troops killed 16 guerrillas, 11 rebel collaborators and 3 cattle rustlers in clashes that also claimed the lives of 3 black civilian bystanders and a black serviceman.

It said the insurgents killed seven black civilians. In an incident yesterday, it said, guerrillas slipped into the labor quarters of a mine in the northeast, ordered senior black employees to line up and opened fire on the group, killing three men and wounding three others. "The gang then set fire to 35 huts," the communiqué said.

claiming "sovereign immunity from prosecution in U.S. courts."

Only the Indonesian U.S. Business Committee of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Concerned Black Americans in Support of Africa and Middle East and a similar group representing African interests, by representatives, present in court yesterday to oppose the charges.

The plaintiffs, who have maintained that the OPEC cartel would force them to acquiesce if it failed to respond in court, suffer a setback yesterday when Judge Hanft found that the 13 governments' silence did not constitute waiver of sovereign immunity.

The plaintiffs argue that OPEC and its member countries can be sued in the United States under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, which was incorporated into the Sherman Antitrust Act in 1977.

## Mishap Causes Partial Cutoff Of Zambian Oil

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 21 (AP) — A farmer who dangled a burning cigarette in a field yesterday started a pipeline fire that cut off some of the oil supply to Zambia, an official here said today.

Police Inspector-General P. Mpongo said a leak in the pipeline, which runs from the port of Dar es Salaam to Zambia's copper belt, became a fire when it was accidentally ignited at Chalinze, 10 miles west of here. "It was like long fuse which burned until it reached the pipeline and the wham," Mr. Mpongo said.

He said the fire was contained yesterday afternoon, but that the had been damage to the 1,050-m pipeline, one of two that carries oil to the Zambian interior.

A spokesman said that "some" is still being pumped through the second pipeline. It is impossible to say at the moment how long it will take to repair the damage. He said the two lines were targeted to handle 560,000 metric tons of oil to Zambia this year.

## Italian Armed Forces Sent to Aid Tourists

ROME, Aug. 21 (UPI) — The Italian navy and air force were called in today to rescue thousands of tourists trapped on islands by ferryboat crewmen's strike.

Sea and airlifts back to the mainland were set up for tourists stranded at ports on Sicily and Sardinia and on smaller islands that have a landing strip. Many of the tourists, some of whom have been trapped for four days, have left their onward bookings from mainland ports.

## French Bank Branch In Bilbao Is Bombed

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 21 (AP) — A bomb exploded today inside branch of the French bank Credit Lyonnais in Bilbao, causing no injuries but destroying the offices police said.

The police blamed the Basque separatist organization ETA, which threatened to bomb French firms in the Basque area after the French government recently canceled residence permits to a number of ETA members in southern France.

## Iran Ousts 5 Newsmen

(Continued from Page 1)

arrested while filming in the Kurdish region.

The order was given by the director general for foreign press at the Ministry of National Guidance, Ali Vahzadnia, who told the journalists the expulsions followed Ayatollah Khomeini's command to the government to act in a more revolutionary manner.

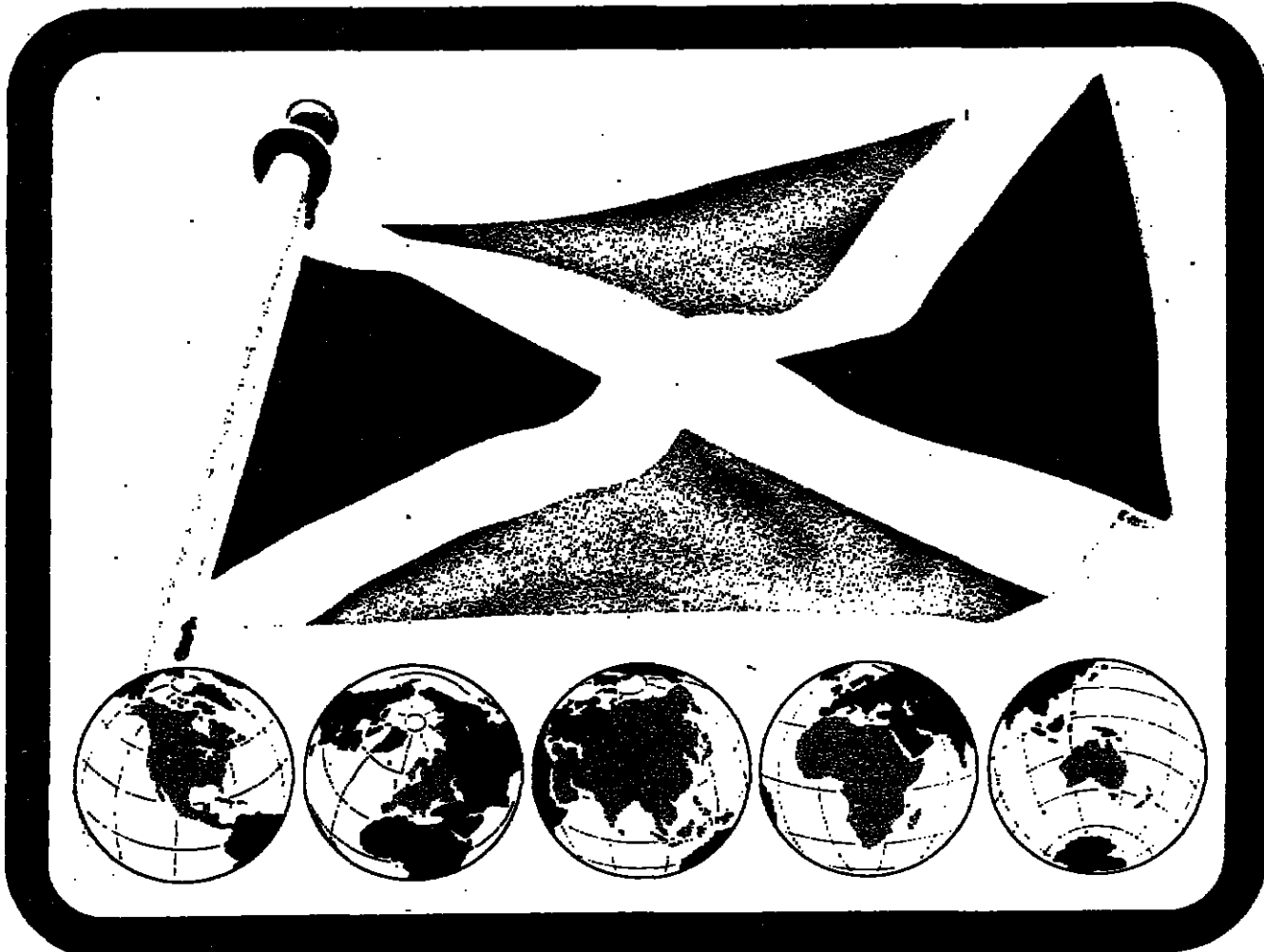
But Mr. Vahzadnia indicated the expulsions were also being ordered for the correspondence safety. He said that feelings were running high against the foreign press, and the government was guaranteeing the security of press bureaus or the safety of journalists.

Mr. Whitley has been in Tehran for two years and was the resident correspondent for both the Financial Times and BBC until the middle of this year. His reporting during the revolution against the shah earned the esteem of the very authorities ruling Iran at present.

Meanwhile, the Communist Tudeh Party of Iran, which was reactivated after the February revolution, was closed by revolutionary authorities.

### Shah Seeks Swedish Asylum

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — The Swedish government has refused to grant asylum to a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today. The request was made informally through private contacts and will not be dealt with until he sends a formal request, the spokesman said. The shah is living in Moscow.



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Speaking in a heavily Mexican-American area, Mr. Cranston said the "Carter administration has not fulfilled its commitments to the Hispanic community. 'I don't know why... all I know is they have failed.'"

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## Developing Nations Hit Hardest

# Oil Price Rises Hurt World Grain Farming

By Seth S. King

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Developing countries trying to squeeze grain farming have been hardest hit by the latest round of oil price increases, which sent tremors through world agriculture. Nations that the Organization for Exporting Countries is to be helping with grain loans are among those suffering most.

Energy shortages threaten to curtail a global economic squeeze the world bank reported last week. "In some areas, 50 million people by the year 1980 will be in a state of famine," the bank said.

In January, OPEC has boosted oil prices by nearly 60 percent. The effects have been felt immediately and fully in Southern Asia, adding to the economic crisis there. The price of rice, the staple food of the region, has risen 30 percent. In the regions of Central and South America, where farming is primitive, higher petroleum prices will soon increase the cost of oil and fertilizer that the United States gives or sells with low-interest loans.

It is a dangerous predicament in the Western Hemisphere, where the effects of OPEC's price rises are felt first on the farm. On the road, rail and barge, the cost of moving grain and bulk through the processing and shipping systems.

aid or put up with even more hardship. Ironically, the fuel cost inflation triggered by OPEC has hit hardest in countries, such as India and Pakistan, that are using the greatest strides toward modern planting and irrigation systems and increasing cereal grain production. Like the Philippines, Korea and Japan, they have benefited impressively from the "green revolution," the high-yielding wheat and rice strains developed in the late 1960s.

India has increased wheat production by more than 30 percent in the past three years. But green-revolution seeds need plentiful fertilizer, insecticides and water. Most chemical fertilizers are either petroleum-based or require a lot of fuel in processing. Also, hundreds of irrigation wells sunk in India and Pakistan with international development loans are equipped with diesel pumps.

The Brookings Institution's agriculture specialist, Fred Sanderson, estimates that higher costs of fuel and fertilizer will force grain production costs in India from the current \$140 a ton to \$155.

The OPEC increases have compounded already rising prices for most chemical fertilizers and insecticides. The cost of naphtha, a li-

quid petroleum base for nitrogen fertilizers, has risen from \$200 a ton to \$300 in the past six months, while the international price of anhydrous ammonia jumped 26 percent, urea was up 23 percent, and diammonium phosphate shipped from U.S. ports soared 36 percent.

As one response, the Philippines' government-controlled fertilizer authority recently raised the price of imported fertilizers by 16 percent. Some developing countries subsidize fertilizer to encourage farmers to use more. Now they must decide between increasing subsidies and risking lower crop production.

Through the Aid for International Development program, Bangladesh, Egypt, Ghana, Niger, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Zambia receive chemical fertilizers. Higher fertilizer prices will mean that officials of the program will have to go to an economy-minded Congress this fall for more funds. Otherwise, these countries will have to make do with less.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization recently forecast a world grain harvest this year of 1.1 billion metric tons, about 5 percent less than last year's record and 3 percent below the long-term production trends. "By mid-1980," the organization warned, "cereal stocks, currently at ample levels, could drop for the first time in five years because wheat and coarse grain output would be less than consumption."

The organization meant that if the world does not resume grain production at the record pace of last year, it will soon be eating more than it grows and using up its reserves. OPEC's oil price increases have made the outlook even graver for the poorer countries.

## In Gloomy World Forecast

# CIA Says Gas Lines in U.S. Almost Certain to Return

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — Waiting lines for gasoline are almost certain to reappear once the U.S. economy begins to improve, according to the Central Intelligence Agency.

An economic upturn will stimulate greater demand for gasoline and send U.S. consumers scrambling for increasingly scarce supplies, the CIA predicted in a generally gloomy forecast of the world oil market for the next three years.

Oil price increases will come in "spurts" as industrial countries compete for insufficient fuel supplies, according to the report, which is the agency's first major assessment of the world oil situation since 1977.

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## Key Players

The CIA offered these views of the key players in the world oil game:

- U.S. petroleum production will continue to drop despite the removal of federal price controls on crude oil.
- The Communist bloc, which now sells surplus oil to non-Communist countries, will become a net importer during the next three years, thereby increasing competition for Middle East oil.
- The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will not

Oil price increases will come in "spurts" as industrial countries compete for insufficient fuel supplies, according to the report, which is the agency's first major assessment of the world oil situation since 1977.

## South Pacific

# Owners Won't Sell Island Fought for Nuclear Dump

DNEY, Aug. 21 (AP) — The owners of Palmyra Island in the Pacific Ocean, which the government has considered as a possible dumping ground for nuclear waste, said yesterday that the island is not for sale.

Fullard-Leo, 50, one of the brothers who own the island, the Sydney Morning Herald said. He said in Hawaii that he, his brothers had stated their intention in a cable to President Carter.

The United States has expressed interest in buying the 500-acre site for up to 30,000 tons of spent nuclear fuel and reportedly is prepared to pay \$16 million to \$18 million for the property (IHT, Aug. 14).

Palmyra is totally unsuited to disposal of nuclear waste, Mr. Fullard-Leo said, and is opposed to the proposal because of the environmental risks it would pose to the Pacific area.

## High Rainfall

Palmyra is an extremely high rainfall area with heat, humidity and corrosive salt-laden winds, he added. He said that Palmyra's waters feed three major currents, two of which are known to flow west and the third flows east. They are rich in fish and every other kind of edible sea life.

Palmyra is "everybody's idea of a South Seas tropical island. A true tropical paradise with waving palm trees, coral and white sandy beaches."

Palmyra, 1,600 miles southwest of Hawaii, is an atoll of 50 islands connected by causeways and surrounded by a barrier reef. It was discovered by a U.S. ship in 1802 and annexed by the United States in 1912.

Fullard-Leo and his wife, Leslie, 69, and Ainslie, 47, fled Palmyra from their home in Australia, an Australian who made a fortune in Canada and South Africa. He bought Palmyra Island for \$15,000 in 1922.

## U.S. Claim Rejected

U.S. Navy Air base was built on the island in 1939 and 6,000 troops were stationed there during World War II. But in 1947, before the death of Mr. Fullard-Leo, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against a government claim to the island.

Until Hawaii became a U.S. state in 1959, Palmyra was administered as part of Honolulu. Since then, it has remained privately owned, it was classified as an unincorporated U.S. possession administered by the Interior Department.

Fullard-Leo said that he and his brothers had been asked twice to sell the island for

## Garbage bags containing oil and sand await collection Monday on a beach on Mustang Island, Texas, near Corpus Christi. Oil from the Mexican well Ixtoc 1 washed onto the island Sunday.

## Because of Texas Coast Pollution

# U.S. May Ask Mexico to Pay for Oil Spill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 — U.S. State Department officials say that they are hoping for a friendly settlement to collect damages from Mexico for the oil spill polluting the Texas coast. An interagency group is researching U.S. laws to determine whether the United States can sue Mexico if necessary.

The possibility of such a suit seems to signal a change in administration thinking. On Aug. 13, three days before he became attorney general, Benjamin Civiletti said that the Justice Department did not intend to sue Mexico for damages, saying that the threat of legal reprisals against that country would be "a silly proposition."

"I don't think we'd want to go to court without talking to the Mexicans," Peter Olson, a State Department lawyer, said yesterday. "That's not a way to build warm and cozy relations with a country that we have as much going on with as we have with Mexico."

"Our first recourse, quite frankly, is an amicable agreement to set up a system for paying for this," said another official.

No Signal

Mexico has given the United States no firm signal of whether it would pay for the damage to the Texas shoreline, Mr. Olson said.

Administration officials have set up a group from the Coast Guard and the departments of State, Interior and Justice to research U.S.

## Penitent's 'Confession' May Aid Priest on Trial for U.S. Holdups

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WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 21 (AP) — The trial of a Roman Catholic priest accused of robbery was interrupted yesterday when a man who resembles him appeared in a court and admitted involvement in the robberies.

Judge Andrew Christie interrupted the trial of the Rev. Bernard Pagano, telling the courtroom that another man had confessed to the crimes. But the lawyer for the second man objected to the word "confess" and said that his client was conceding only "an involvement in these acts."

Judge Christie said that if the second man, Ronald Clouser, is charged, Rev. Pagano's trial will be over. If he is not charged, the judge said, the defense would probably call Mr. Clouser as a witness.

Rev. Pagano was arrested in February while he was assistant pastor of St. Mary's church in Cambridge, Md., and charged with the series of holdups that occurred in January and February.

The robber, who was dubbed the "gentleman bandit" because of his mild manners and fine dress, used a small handgun during holdups that netted him \$1,185.

Mr. Clouser, although 14 years the younger of the men, bears a strong resemblance to the priest.



Ronald Clouser

Admits involvement

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## Element, Common in U.S., Vital to Superconductivity

# Much-Wasted Helium: A Key to Future of Technology

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Helium, as commonplace as the gas-filled children's balloons sold at the zoo, is under intense scrutiny because of a warning by scientists that wasting it will imperil the world's technological future.

The warning has compelled government policymakers and energy experts to reexamine the properties and potential of helium, a substance so elusive that after its existence was discovered on the sun in 1868, three decades elapsed before it was also found to exist on earth.

Scientists testified at a congressional hearing this month that helium is the key to a "super-technology" by which global energy starvation can be held at bay. While not a fuel, helium can vastly extend the usefulness of such nonrenewable fuels as oil, coal and uranium because of its ability to remove all "friction" from the flow of electricity — a characteristic known as superconductivity.

Ultra-efficient motors, electrical storage systems far better than any chemical battery and new transportation systems are among superconductivity's expected benefits. But government and industry have so far been unwilling to commit the monies needed for large-scale development.

Scientists' statements received a sympathetic hearing by the House Subcommittee on Energy and Power, and experts hope a bill enforcing helium conservation will be passed in the next session of Congress. Earlier attempts have failed.

## Dumped

Despite the fact that helium cannot be replaced by anything once it is lost, the scientists said, about 13 billion cubic feet are being dumped into the atmosphere each year, mainly by companies that pull it out of the earth along with the natural gas they seek and sell.

Stockpiled reserves of helium are larger than required by the current small demand — and a helium-based "super-technology" has yet to become a reality — so gas companies have considered the cost of separating and storing helium to be greater than its value.

U.S. helium reserves (estimated at 718 billion cubic feet, including proved reserves of 198 billion cubic feet) are believed larger than those of all other nations combined. But since government conservation of helium ended in 1973, the gas has been vented as waste by big natural gas producers.

"This country is spending between \$300 million and \$500 million a year to develop a new energy technology, including fusion reactors, which will depend heavily on helium," a congressional committee aide said. "The irony is that by the time we have the technology fully developed, the helium needed to exploit it may have been all thrown away."

## Helium's role in the new technology can be understood in terms of its strange behavior and properties, some familiar and some the subject of complex research.

The gas is best known for its lightness (second only to hydrogen) and for being nonflammable. The latter quality makes it preferable to hydrogen as the lifting gas in balloons and airships. The United States began stockpiling helium after World War I to assure itself a monopoly of fireproof dirigibles to pit against the dangerous, hydrogen-filled zeppelins of Germany.

Supercooled

But helium's strangest qualities become apparent only when it is chilled to a temperature below minus 452 Fahrenheit, a few degrees above absolute zero. At that temperature helium changes from a gas to a clear liquid whose optical density is so low it is almost invisible.

## store excess electrical power far more efficiently than any existing form of storage.

Superconducting magnets are almost unimaginably more powerful than the strongest electromagnets. Such ultramagnets are vital as "slingshots" for pulling along particles of matter fast enough to cause the kind of collision needed in nuclear fusion — which many experts view as the great hope for the nation's future energy needs.

Superconducting magnets are essential to a proposed new transportation system using magnetically supported trains that could travel at high speeds without wheels, flying over a layer of air by magnetic propulsion.

Superconducting magnetic cannons could use magnetic "slingshots" rather than gunpowder, firing projectiles at such enormous velocities they could intercept conventional artillery or rocket projectiles.

Superconducting magnets could be used efficiently in extracting iron from low-grade ore.

Electric motors built with superconducting magnets have an efficiency well beyond the reach of conventional motors.

Future computers' development will depend on a substitute that has been invented for the semi-conducting microcircuits from which all modern computers are built. The new elements, called Josephson Junctions, can increase the computational power of computers almost astronomically — but they must be kept cooled by liquid helium.

## Equatorial Guinea Reported Ready To Attend Nonaligned Conference

# Equatorial Guinea Reported Ready To Attend Nonaligned Conference

MADRID, Aug. 21 — Equatorial Guinea's new rulers have decided to attend next month's summit of nonaligned nations in Havana, Spanish newspapers reported today. They said the decision was made yesterday during the first meeting of the ruling military council that toppled dictator Francisco Macias Nguema earlier this month.

Diario 16 also reported that a magistrate was leaving the capital of Malabo today for Bata, where Mr. Macias is imprisoned after being captured Saturday, to prepare the trial of the fallen dictator. The report said the trial could take place in about two weeks.

Meanwhile, the country's new leader, Lt. Col. Obiang Nguema Mba Nzogo, yesterday urged Equatorial Guinean exiles living in Spain to return to their homeland and set about rebuilding the nation's economy. In a message made public at the former Spanish colony's embassy here, Col. Obiang Nguema said the deposed dictator had left a "ruined" nation.

During Mr. Macias' 11 years of power, an estimated 100,000 Guineans fled the country. According to UN statistics, about 6,000 exiles are in Spain, 60,000 in Gabon, 30,000 in Cameroon and 5,000 in Nigeria.

## \$50-Million Bonanza

# Political Action Groups Play Growing U.S. Role

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Congressional candidates, gearing up for the 1980 election, can count on a bonanza of \$50 million or more to help pay their campaign bills, money furnished by interest groups eager to make new friends and reward old ones.

Unless Congress acts to curb such entirely legal activity by means of a bill due for consideration in a few weeks, more than 2,000 political action committees set up by corporations, labor unions and professional and trade associations will play an expanded role in deciding who makes federal law.

Although organized labor has operated such campaign finance units for about 30 years, similar efforts by corporations and groups like realtors and gun owners were only first effective in the 1976 elections.

Their potential effect was underlined last week by an announcement that the National Conservative Political Action Committee would spend about \$700,000 in a campaign to unseat five liberal Democratic senators next year.

Political action committees are limited to \$5,000 in a primary and \$5,000 in the general election. Presidential candidates in 1976, on the other hand, got very little, in part because such contributions were legal during the primaries only. The general election was underwritten entirely with federal funds for the first time.

Legislation to establish federal campaign subsidies for congressional races and thus make candidates less dependent on action committee donations was killed in House committee last May.

But opponents of heavy spending by the special interest groups are planning another try next month. The new bill would limit a House candidate to accepting more than \$50,000 in political action contributions during the two years before an election and would cut the maximum committee donation in half.

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## 10-Fold Increase

Formal approval of political action committees by Congress in 1972 and 1974 and by the Federal Election Commission in 1975 has produced a nearly ten-fold increase in the last four years in the number of corporate committees, now between 800 and 900.

In the 1978 congressional election, political action committees gave about three times as much money to incumbents as to challengers. Labor committees gave al-

most all their money to Democrats; corporate groups gave Republicans about twice as much as Democrats. All told, the committees contributed about \$35 million.

Critics of the increasing influence of such committees have correlated campaign contributions with floor votes of particular interest to the contributors.

Common Cause, a public affairs lobby, examined House approval earlier this year of an amendment that weakened government enforcement power in real estate fraud cases, an amendment supported by the National Association of Realtors. Of 245 members who voted for the amendment, 203 had received campaign contributions from the realtors' political action committee, sponsored by the association, which distributed \$1.1 million last year.

## \$10,000 Limit

The average House member received 25 percent of his most recent campaign costs from political action committees, whose campaign contributions to candidates are limited to \$5,000 in a primary and \$5,000 in the general election.

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## The new limits must pass the House in September if there is to be time for final approval by the end of the session.

# Iran Air Agrees To Keep Vow to Buy 6 Airbuses

TEHRAN, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — Iran Air has agreed to abide by its pre-revolution commitment to buy six European A-300 Airbuses, but has canceled the purchase of three of the five Boeing 747s it had ordered.

The national airline's new managing director, Qassem Shakhnia, said last night that the U.S. Boeing Corp. had agreed not to demand compensation for the canceled 747s, the construction of which has not yet begun.

Mr. Shakhnia said that Iran had tried to cancel the purchase of the other two 747s but had decided when Boeing demanded \$18 million as a cancellation fee. He said the two planes will be used to transport Muslim pilgrims to the holy city of Mecca this autumn and then leased to other airlines.

Mr. Shakhnia said the delivery of the Airbuses had been delayed because the European consortium had assigned them to another buyer when the Iranians fell behind on their advance payments following the overthrow of the shah.

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## Little Has Changed in Rhodesia

Now that Margaret Thatcher, Julius Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda have persuaded Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the Patriotic Front to participate in the London all-parties conference next month, all manner of questions arise as to what the gathering is likely to accomplish. Its stated purpose, of course, is to install a freely elected government in Salisbury operating under a constitution that has majority approval. Underlying that purpose is a need to assure support for any newly elected government, in Africa and elsewhere, and to put an end to the guerrilla war that has taken more than 15,000 lives. And at the foundation level, there is Britain's need to protect its economic and security interests in Africa. Mrs. Thatcher may reason that a failed conference will change nothing, but a success — for example, a victory for Prime Minister Muzorewa in Commonwealth-supervised elections with a British-drafted and Commonwealth-approved constitution — would be a major diplomatic triumph. But little has yet happened to suggest that the significant differences between the Muzorewa government and the Patriotic Front have become more tractable.

To begin with, both sides have agreed to talk only to the British, not to each other. Each regards the other as a more or less outlaw entity, although Bishop Muzorewa has often indicated he would like to reach an accommodation with Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the Patriotic Front leaders. And although they have both agreed to negotiate with Britain, both have major objections to the role the British have staked out for themselves. Muzorewa is clearly displeased with the basic British posture as "the colonial power," since that, in effect, delegitimizes his government, which came to office in elections Britain's Conservative government certified as free and fair. The Patriotic Front rejects Britain's role as "the [only] constitutional authority" in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, by virtue of guerrilla control of some Rhodesian territory. There are also basic disagreements among the parties on questions of electoral supervision, control of the armed forces and police, safeguards for whites and separation of the discussions on the constitution from those on security and other matters. Yet, with all these differences, talks would normally appear to be better than no talks, even through an imperfect intermediary.

For one thing, each side's participation in the London conference suggests a willingness

to take part in new elections and to consider a British draft constitution as a basis for negotiation. As in any negotiating process, much is ambiguous and therefore amenable to compromise. The word "transition," for example, figures prominently in the Patriotic Front's acceptance statement. For the first time, the front has said it would not oppose a UN presence during a transition period. It is not clear, however, whether transition refers to the crucial stage leading up to and including the election, or if it means the less critical period of handing over power after the election. It seems unlikely, for example, that Nkomo would give up an opportunity to influence the form of the election since as a member of the minority Matabele tribe he would be at a distinct disadvantage with respect to Mugabe and Muzorewa, both of whom are majority Shonas. There would also be some room to maneuver on the questions of electoral supervision — the formulation "under British government authority with Commonwealth observers" does not preclude satisfying both Bishop Muzorewa and the Patriotic Front — and safeguards for whites, an area in which Muzorewa, Nkomo and Mugabe may find a community of interest.

The tough nut, which for the moment seems uncrackable, is control of the security forces, which means control of the country. Muzorewa could be expected to go along with any changes that enhance government authority over the existing white-run army and police force, but not those that would replace the existing forces with Patriotic Front guerrillas. Nkomo and Mugabe are consistent in demanding that their troops take over the security services as a pre-condition to elections. If the Patriotic Front does not give on this point, Britain has the option of doing nothing or giving Muzorewa some form of recognition. In either case the guerrilla war will continue. If Britain accepts the Patriotic Front demand, but Muzorewa says no, the British can hardly force him to reverse his stand. If such a stalemate develops, Muzorewa is likely to be driven into the arms of the South Africans for military support against the guerrillas and the Soviet Union will supply the arms required by the Front-line states that shelter them. That is hardly an outcome Britain would welcome, but it is a real possibility if the September negotiations are not handled with extraordinary skill.

## Counting the World's Wealth

Even in the poorest regions of the world, standards of living are visibly rising. In the countries in the middle range of wealth, rates of progress are often spectacular. The World Bank has again published its annual description of the process, and its prospect for the rest of the century. The bank describes what you might call the long waves of history — the slow trends of demography and development that are visible only in long perspective. This time it pays particular attention to the hundreds of millions of people who, over the next two decades, will be pouring into the gigantic cities of countries not yet fully industrialized.

Two decades ago, in the very poor countries of southern Asia and Africa, life expectancy for a new born child was 42 years. Today it's 50. In the same period, among the middle range of countries running from Egypt at the least wealthy end of the scale up to Spain, life expectancy has risen from 53 years to 60. In the industrial world, it's up from 69 to 74. Wealth can buy a society a lot of things, and one of them is life itself. Another is literacy and access to education, which have been rising equally fast.

Birthrates have come down significantly, nearly everywhere, over these two decades, but not so fast as death rates. The world's population is now over 4 billion, and the World Bank estimates that it will go up to about 6 billion by the end of the century. In 1950, there were only six cities with more than 5 million people and all but one — Buenos Aires — were in the industrial world. By the end of the century, the bank estimates, there will be at least 30 cities that big and 18

of them will be in the developing world. One, Mexico City, may well reach 30 million. During the middle 1970s, both Mexico City and Sao Paulo were growing at a rate of half a million people every year.

In these vast cities, whose ideas of progress will prevail? For some of their citizens, transportation means clearing streets of vendors and pedestrians to enable their cars to move. For them, education means universities and health care means modern hospitals. But for most of the people in those cities, streets will be useless without buses, and education means free elementary schools. For them, health depends less on clinical care than on the state of the water supply and the sewers. In some of these countries, although not for the world as a whole, food production per capita has recently been sliding downward. For most people on this earth, the terms of life and death will be set less by the doctors than by the farmers and the plumbers.

The World Bank, as you might have suspected, does not offer these forecasts merely for their academic interest. It wishes to remind you that the process of development works — faster in some places than in others, but measurably almost everywhere. The bank also wishes to remind you why it works. For the developing economies, for example, it is crucial to be able to export their products into the markets of the rich industrial nations. It is also crucial to keep getting the development capital that those rich nations, like the United States, provide through channels like the World Bank.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Making a Zimbabwe 'Marionette'

Those in the West who would leave Muzorewa dangling without support and accuse him of being a "marionette" are making the biggest contribution to turning him into one. Far better to give active support to what, with all its blemishes, is a democratically

elected regime. For in postcolonial Africa the masses are best off in those countries where the farmers are free, business can flourish and white helpers pay for their privileges, not in the lands that have opted for dogmatic Africanization and Marxism.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 22, 1904

NEW YORK — Terrific storms of wind and rain devastated several places in the United States on Saturday. At St. Paul, Minn., two theaters were razed to the ground, an immense steel bridge crossing the Mississippi at a height of 200 feet was almost totally destroyed, and 200 buildings were wrecked. The wind reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour. At the World's Fair, the down-pour penetrated the roof of the Palace of Manufacturers, destroying magnificent Parisian dresses valued at \$500,000. In New York, considerable damage was done, cars and trains being washed off the metals and walls undermined by flooding.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 22, 1929

PARIS — Today's editorial reads: "The world is very curious to know what new mechanical triumphs can be achieved by the airships of the future. The wonders that have been accomplished with the Graf Zeppelin have greatly enhanced the general estimation of the value of this type of aircraft. There can be little doubt of its further usefulness. But the greater the weight of the ship, the greater must be the power of the engines. In the pursuit of safety, bigger and bigger airships must be built. It is not extravagant, on the whole, to expect that air travel, long before the middle of this century, will become as common as railway travel between 1830 and 1850."



## Turkey: 'Pyrex Flight' to Bleak Reality

By Andrew Borowiec

ISTANBUL — The "pyrex flight" from northern Cyprus to Istanbul's Yedigöller airport, is perhaps one of the most bitter illustrations of Turkey's economic quagmire.

It brings men and women burdened by an assortment of "luxury goods" no longer available on the local market: blankets, pyrex dishes, electrical appliances, whisky and above all, coffee. That staple Turkish beverage has long disappeared from stores.

The irony of the situation is that all these goods are obtainable in northern Cyprus, controlled by the Turkish Army since the 1974 military intervention. The so-called "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" (TFSC) has a free-wheeling economy which appears oblivious of the economic restrictions of the "motherland."

The average Turk is allowed to travel abroad once every three years but because northern Cyprus uses Turkish currency, trips to the island are permitted once a year. Although each visitor is allowed to spend the equivalent of \$200, most find ways around the restriction.

When the "pyrex flight" passengers have retrieved their multiple bundles, they face the bleak reality of Turkey: lines outside gasoline stations, lines outside stores selling margarine and cooking oil, shortages affecting even essential products such as medicine.

And there is little respite in the offing. The Turkish currency remains as weak as the tattered lira banknotes showing the image of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey. The inflation rate this year is expected to pass the 80 percent mark and may even reach 100 percent.

There is, of course, the much heralded aid package which the Western nations finally organized to help this shaky pillar of the southeastern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Some time in the coming months Turkey should be getting \$1.7 billion from various sources — with various strings attached.

But even before the money reaches the state coffers, Turkey will have to borrow more to finance its ever growing fuel bill. This year the cost of imported fuel (more than \$2 billion) will surpass the country's export capability. At this writing, Turkey's foreign debt is close to \$16 billion.

Officially, hard currency allocations are available for essential imports only. They include oil, steel for construction and fertilizers. There are, as usual, exceptions.

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market. Many economists feel that the "fresh foreign money," as usual, is coming too late to help either Ecevit or Turkey.

The unhappy left-of-center Ecevit government is trying to convince itself that the economy will manage to survive the year. And by mid-1980, Ecevit promises the dwindling ranks of supporters, "we hope to reduce inflation to 35 percent."

### 'No Escape'

The problem is that Ecevit may not be part of the political scene to see his lower inflation promises materialize. His Republican People's Party has been depleted by defections and deaths of members of parliament and consequently lost its parliamentary majority before the summer recess.

The October by-elections for 5 seats in the National Assembly (lower house) and for one third of the Senate may be just what opposition leader Süleyman Demirel needs to topple Ecevit's 19-month-old government.

"They will run and we will

pursue," Demirel is on record as saying. "They will run out of breath. We will catch them and bring them down. There is no escape."

Many Turkish intellectuals agree that the chances of "escape" for Mr. Ecevit are slim. But can Turkey escape further turmoil and economic stagnation?

The strategic nation of 45 million straddling Europe and Asia has just about every problem under the sun. Its economic woes are compounded by unabated political gangsterism which claims, on average, three lives a day.

A state of martial law exists in 19 provinces inhabited by more than one third of the country's population. But the embittered military complains that the government gives it little leeway in pursuing extremists fighting for a variety of causes all of which are opposed to the concept of "Kemalism" or secular democracy which the army is committed to defend.

But while Ecevit and his supporters frequently see the rightists, such as the "Grey Wolf commandos," as

the source of turmoil, the conservative military establishment is more afraid of the leftist extremists.

At the same time, the military appears opposed to the prospect of Demirel emerging, once again, as the country's helmsman. Many senior officers see Demirel as a demagogue, a man who initiated the present vicious circle of borrowing and reckless economic policies.

Turkey's tragedy is not that it is devoid either of resources or talent. The nation is a victim of unsuitable political system, which puts party interests above those of the country, of gross mismanagement and red tape compared to which some Arab countries are models of efficiency.

The masses are getting increasingly embittered at the inability of their elected representatives to make any progress, anywhere. Political and economic promises ring more and more hollow and few Turks look with any real hope to the Autumn elections which may merely exacerbate the crisis and harm further foreign aid prospects.

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## Justice Under a Bell

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Griffin Bell, the courtly judge who has just stepped down as attorney general, brought to government the best the Carter administration has to offer. In running the Justice Department, he has been honest, humane and nonpolitical with a vengeance.

By lending over backwards to be nonpolitical, however, Judge Bell left power in the hands of political activists lower down in the department. So his record charts the limits of morality in government, and provides an insight into the systematic weaknesses of the Carter administration.

The good-guy approach finds its chief virtue in appointments. Probably the outstanding achievement of Judge Bell's service as attorney general was the designation of a new director of the FBI.

William Webster, the fellow judge whom Bell selected for the post, is an undoubted success. By reorganizing the bureau and writing rules of behavior into a proposed new statute, he has moved far away from the excesses associated with J. Edgar Hoover. But Judge Webster has managed the transition without any loss of professional expertise or morale. Witness the cracking by the FBI last year of a Soviet spy ring at the United Nations.

### Good Soldier

Probably the blackest chapter in the story of Judge Bell's tenure at Justice involved the maneuvers which led to the ouster of David Marshall, the Republican holdover as U.S. attorney in Philadelphia.

But that action was initiated by President Carter on behalf of a powerful Democratic congressman. The attorney general was just being a good soldier, not acting on his own.

When Judge Bell did act on his own, we worked religiously to undo the dirty reputation given to the Justice Department by the unabashed meddling of John Mitchell and Richard Kleindienst in the Nixon administration. He took a nonpolitical stance across the board — and with similar results in every case.

A notable example in the criminal field was the prosecution of Smith Bagley, the Reynolds Tobacco heir, on charges of fraud. Mr. Bagley had been an early financial backer of the Carter campaign for the presidency. In order to avoid any suspicion of political interference, Judge Bell and the assistant attorney general, Philip Heymann, both kept their distances from the case.

The gun-bro professionals in the Criminal Division took over, and brought, with much applause from the press, a prosecution. It turned out to be an exceedingly weak case. The judge complained repeatedly about lack of evidence, and the 12 jurors eventually all voted for acquittal.

In the anti-trust field, the biggest thing going has been a case, initiated by the Johnson administration and carried forward by the Nixon and Ford administrations, against IBM. That unending case, involving millions of documents of a highly technical nature, has raised questions as to whether litigation is

the right way to settle issues of industrial policy. Judge Bell clearly does not believe it is, and in his last days as attorney general, he said that if he had not disqualified himself from the IBM suit, he would have settled with the company.

### Civil Rights

But he did disqualify himself — on the not very material grounds that his Atlanta law firm had once represented IBM in an unrelated case. He left anti-trust matters in the hands of an eager assistant attorney, John Shenefield. Mr. Shenefield is prosecuting the case vigorously.

In the civil rights field, there has come most recently the case against Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia, and 19 members of the city's police department, on charges growing out of brutal treatment of minorities. The case cannot possibly be brought to trial for months. By that time there will have been elected one of three candidates in the Philadelphia mayoralty election. All are Rizzo opponents pledged to reform the police. In the interim what the case does is heighten race tensions and give Rizzo a highly emotional Philadelphia-against-the-feds defense.

But the case was dear to Assistant Attorney General Drew Davis 3d and the activities in the Civil Rights Division. Judge Bell could not deny them without seeming to be against civil rights. So he signed the complaint.

What these three examples describe is the inner history of the whole Carter administration. The president and his men came to office determined to be good, but without any strategy for governing. In the absence of their own strategy they had to take the ready-made program of the activists who dominated the sub-cabinet posts in the administration. That program, in foreign and in domestic matters, is essentially the program the country repudiated when it voted against George McGovern in 1972. It is not surprising that it is proving unworkable now.

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## Vacation, Business, ...Malaise

By David S. Broder

ST. JAMES, Mich. — The description of Jimmy Carter's voyage down the Mississippi on Delta Queen was provided appropriately, by Mark Twain's subversive classic, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court."

"When the king traveled for change of air," Twain wrote, "he visited a distant noble whom he wished to bankrupt with the cost of his keep, part of the administration moved with him. It was a fad of the time... for although an expedition was strictly a hot excursion for the king, he had some of his business functions going, just the same."

Carter's business is getting elected, so there was not a hand between St. Paul and St. Louis was safe from being shook by president this past week, Twain said.

But the chief executive is not only person who has learned combine vacations with a business work. If you doubt that, read of

### Fabled Place

The humble proprietor of a colarata, seeking nothing more than a week's respite from the eating and drinking of the summer-long drama of the administration, finds it impossible for contractual reasons, to sub report on his visit to Beaver Island.

The island is a fabled place shrouded in the mists of north Lake Michigan, appearing occasionally in history as the site of Mormon Kingdom of St. James and, more durably, as an Irish village. Four Broder boys, as lads, learned to skip stones on its sandy beaches, have found a full seasonal employment here, summer. They wished, understandably, to have the press take note of the historic breakthrough represented by their all being on pay at the same time for the first time ever.

The first conclusion, therefore, that the economy of America, seen from this perspective, has never been sounder. However, a slender slump following Labor Day cannot be avoided — without serious danger of truancy.

The second conclusion is technological obsolescence is perhaps a greater threat to this country than even the moral decay the president has been so vigilant in guarding against.

On the day of scheduled travel from Charlevoix to St. James, a proud ferryboat Beaver Island and her smaller sister ship, South Shore, were laid up in James, unable to face the win-tossed Lake Michigan swells.

There have been many times aboard those ships, when I ardent wished they had turned back never sailed. But capitulating waves of this lake were not an act of nautical cowardice. Conclusion: The merchant marine is trouble.

Two days later, they were sailing again, which was fortunate, because the gear shift on the Dodge Ramcharger had been broken off at the base, where it fit into the steering column, and it would have had to be sent to Charlevoix for repairs.

The circumstances that led to the mishap are as mysterious as the waves of this lake. The departure of Andrew Young's departure, it lads in the vehicle, when the met snapped, are as forthcoming as a Star Department. Like the ambassador, one moment it was there and the next it was gone.

The final topic concerns environmental extremism. Since the last visit, Michigan has passed "throwaway" law on bottles and cans, requiring a 10-cent deposit each container of beer (or 15¢, for other beverages).

### Lost Mystique

I am sure it was viewed as a progressive measure, but it has destroyed an important part of Beaver Island mystique.

For as long as I can remember the highlight of the day for many of us has been the after-dinner trip to the island dump, where we could visit with other cottagers on a similar mission. As the sun set, we would take the bins of beer cans, beer cans and toss them harmlessly in the direction of the ever-circling seagulls.

It was good, clean, healthy outdoor recreation, available for the whole family, from oldest to youngest. But no longer. Now the bins must be washed and packaged separately from the rest of the garbage, for return to McDonough's store.

Something good and honest has gone from our lives, and the pain of its loss is not eased by having food kids on the payroll at last. The malaise, Mr. President, has reached even Beaver Island. And when it reaches here, there aren't many places left.

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## 19,500 GIs in Europe Still Unaccounted For

# U.S. Army Quietly Seeking Remains of World War II's MIA's

By Robert H. Reid

FRANKFURT, Aug. 21 (AP) — Thirty-four years after the guns fell silent, the U.S. Army is still looking for remains of some of the 19,500 American soldiers missing in action in Europe during World War II.

The Army ended its large-scale search for World War II MIA's decades ago, and most will remain lost forever in the shallow graves where they fell in France, West Germany, Belgium, Holland and elsewhere in Western Europe and in North Africa.

But from time to time, construction workers, farmers and souvenir hunters unearth remains of GIs. In some cases, dog tags and weapons are also found nearby.

"Known Only to God"

Eleven bodies of U.S. soldiers killed in World War II have been found in Europe since December, 1977, the Army says. Morticians could identify only four of them. The task of recovering, identifying and disposing of the remains falls to the Memorial Affairs Activity, a 40-member unit of soldiers and ci-

vilians that serves as the Army's funeral home in Europe.

If remains are identifiable, they are buried in European military cemeteries or shipped to the United States, according to the family's wishes. Those bodies that cannot be identified are buried in U.S. cemeteries in Europe under tombstones that read, "Known Only to God."

"We take a seven-man firing squad and six pallbearers and conduct full military honors for them

for the war dead," said John Rogers, a former funeral director from Frankfurt, Ky., who serves as the unit's chief mortician. "They practice under my supervision prior to each funeral," he added. "So the service will be dignified."

The unit's next funeral will be Sept. 10 at the Ardennes Cemetery in Belgium for Sgt. James Becker of Texas, who crashed with his bomber in northern Germany in 1944. He was 20.

A farmer unearthed his remains in a peat bog in January, 1977, Mr. Rogers said. The body was wrapped in a parachute, and his high school ring and Army-issue watch were found in the grave. The watch had stopped at 1:19.

"Lucky"

"We were lucky with the Becker case," said Mr. Rogers. "Identification can be difficult. It's not like the Vietnam war, where every bit of information on the individual went into a computer after someone became missing."

Discoveries are often made by construction crews, and the remains of U.S. infantrymen, aviators and tank crewmen become grim reminders of an era when Europe was not prosperous and peaceful. "We found one near the train station in Hoogeveen, Holland," Mr. Rogers said. "They were building an underground pedestrian tunnel when they found fragments of an aircraft."

Inside the single-seat fighter was the body of 2d Lt. Albert Albino, missing since 1943. German occupation forces had bulldozed over the crash site, presumably so the railroad tracks could be repaired as soon as possible.

Not all searches find remains. "I took a graves registration team and

scuba diver to Omaha Beach last June after a French diver said he saw some Sherman tanks with their hatches down submerged in the water," Mr. Rogers said.

"We spent four days searching, but couldn't find them. The French Navy promised to search the area with sonar equipment, and if they find them, we'll go back."

Search for Mass Grave

Last November a West German told U.S. officials in France he knew of a mass grave of 17 or 18 U.S. paratroopers near Saales, France. The German, who was not identified, said that as a young soldier, he had seen the prisoners marched off into the woods by SS troops. The Nazis emerged later without their prisoners.

A team from the Frankfurt unit searched the area, but were unable to find the grave. The German said the area had changed too much over the years, Mr. Rogers said.

Mr. Rogers and his team use medical and dental records and old battlefield reports to try to identify remains. The process can take months and is often futile.

"Sometimes we know they are Americans simply by the fact that they are carrying American equipment," he said.

For the families of the victims, the discoveries can bring back the pain the years have tried to erase.

But sometimes it can ease the ache. "Last September, we found one under the street in Metz, France," said Mr. Rogers. "We recovered his dog tags, made the identification and shipped the body home to the widow. They said she had never remarried and now could accept that her husband was dead."

## As Growth Rate Declines

# Moscow Moves to Streamline Economy

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — For years, the Kremlin leadership has been debating ways of making its huge and centralized economic planning bureaucracy more effective. Now, with an energy crisis and a labor shortage approaching, the authorities have moved from words to action.

Last month, the Communist Party's Central Committee decreed key changes in the basic economic indicators used to make sure that factory workers and managers fulfill their assigned plans. And the press, which was ordered in May to look livelier and be more effective, has begun exhorting everybody to make sure that these reforms are not foiled by earlier ones, by bureaucratic delay and obfuscation.

Making sure that orders are obeyed in the Soviet Union is not as simple as it sounds. President Leonid Brezhnev has been criticizing economic performance for years but has been unable to do much about it. Last November, for example, he complained that the state planning organization, Gosplan, and government ministries simply had not carried out promises by the Communist Party to increase production of scarce consumer goods.

been rewarded not for finishing projects on time but for getting them started. Of the new factories and other buildings constructed from 1971 to 1975, 37 percent took twice as long as planned.

These problems have been discussed in the Soviet press for years. Now, in theory, they are to be eliminated. The decree adopted on July 27 by the Central Committee says that the criteria will be changed to make sure that enterprises do what the plan tells them to do, not just what will look good in the production figures.

Construction projects will be judged on their performance in finishing buildings and roads, not just on starting them. Workers' pay will be increased or docked according to the same criteria. Factories will have to produce the batteries and pans that the plan assigns them. The measure of success will not be gross volume but net value added.

Revising annual plans after they have been assigned, a practice that insures the rewards of "overfulfillment" even when undesired, is ruled out. And from next year on, the five-year plan is to become the basic tool of economic policy, not the yearly plan.

All this is more tinkering than reform, and in strengthening the sanctions available to the state planning committee, it moves toward centralization and control than toward liberalization and flexibility.

This time there is greater urgency. Soviet economic growth, which was 5 percent a year in 1965, is expected to fall below 3 percent a year in the 1980s. An approaching labor shortage, caused by a low birthrate, and possible shortfalls in oil production may reduce growth and prosperity even further unless productivity rises.

## Shortages

Last month Pravda explained why small consumer items like flashlight batteries, enamel pots and pans, and detergent were in chronically short supply. The planning system rewards factories not for producing their quotas of such items but for the value of their output. So small, cheap items are often neglected in favor of big, expensive ones.

Construction enterprises have

## Obituaries

# Ex-Premier of Lithuania, Kazys Skirpa, in Maryland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — Kazys Skirpa, 84, who was premier of Lithuania for six weeks in 1941, is dead.

Mr. Skirpa, who also represented his country at the League of Nations, died of a heart attack Saturday in Bethesda, Md.

Mr. Skirpa became premier of Lithuania shortly after German forces invaded the Soviet Union in June, 1941. During his brief term he urged his countrymen to resist the Soviet domination that began when the Soviet Army occupied Lithuania in 1939 and established a Communist government. Lithuania, once part of the Russian Empire, had gained independence briefly after World War I.

Six weeks after Mr. Skirpa came to power, Germany invaded Lithuania. Mr. Skirpa's government was deposed and he later was imprisoned.

He left Lithuania after World War II and came to the United States in 1949, after living in France and Ireland.

Mr. Skirpa worked for 16 years for the Library of Congress, retir-

ing as senior librarian in 1965. He wrote "Uprising for the Restoration of Lithuania's Sovereignty," published in Lithuanian in 1973.

## Anatoly Ovsyannikov

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (AP) — Anatoly Ovsyannikov, 43, a television commentator who recently came to prominence as the leading figure in a new, livelier news format, is dead, the newspaper Izvestia announced yesterday.

Sources said that Mr. Ovsyannikov died in an automobile accident.

## Eric C. Bellquist

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 21 (UPI) — Eric C. Bellquist, 74, an authority on Scandinavia and professor emeritus of political science at the University of California-Berkeley, died Saturday.

## Kenneth Lamott

BOLINAS, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP) — Author Kenneth Lamott, 56, who wrote magazine articles and nine books, including "The Bastille Day Parade," "The White Sands of Shikahama" and "Escape from Stress," died Saturday.

He was a contributor to Harper's, Esquire and The New York Times magazine. His 1971 book, "Anti-California: Report From Our First Parastatist State," evoked considerable controversy. "All the statistical evidence makes one thing clear," Mr. Lamott wrote, "Californians in the mass are the unhappiest people in the United States."

Mr. Lamott was an editor of the Sausalito-based magazine, "Contact," which gained a reputation as a showcase for "new writing" during the 1960s.

# 49 Sentenced By Tunis Court

TUNIS, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Forty-nine persons accused of being Marxist-Leninists and of circulating an underground newspaper were sentenced today to prison terms ranging up to three years.

The group included teachers, students and workers. Twenty-one have been in jail for 10 months. 20 had been given provisional liberty until sentencing and eight are still being sought by authorities.

They were charged with defamations of the government, belonging to an illegal organization, publishing an unauthorized newspaper, and propagating false news. The defendants were barred from the court trial Aug. 11 in which they refused to plead to the charges.

HUNGARIAN FETE — Parachutists drop toward and into the Danube in front of the Parliament building in Budapest as part of Constitution Day festivities. Monday was the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian Constitution.

## voiding Tense Areas

# Soviet Vessels Steer Clear of Cuba, Leave Caribbean

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP) — Soviet warships have left the Caribbean without making any visit to Cuba or approaching tense areas, U.S. officials said yesterday. They speculated that the Soviet ships may have passed up their customary visits to Cuba on this voyage because Havana is soon to host meetings of nonaligned countries. Both the Russians and the Cubans may think it wise to play in their close relationship at this time, said one official, who asked to remain anonymous.

The State Department last week said the Soviet Navy's latest voyage to the Caribbean was a source of concern because it came at a time when Cuba is having a more assertive policy in this hemisphere.

There were suggestions that the Soviet ships would sail off the coast of Nicaragua in a show of support for the new Sandinista-led government there. However, the U.S. said last week that it viewed Soviet voyage as routine, the usual deployment in the Caribbean in the last 10 years.

Nonetheless, defense officials they were surprised that the Soviet guided-missile ships, a carrier and a submarine left the Caribbean after only about a week without stopping in Cuba or maneuvering with units of the Cuban Navy.

Russia Accuses U.S.

MOSCOW, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Soviet Union charged today the United States is stalling press on demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and warned that the y of water is just as important for Soviet security as it is to the United States.

The Communist Party daily said that at a recent Washington session between the two nations, the United States refused to negotiate a resumption of talks on the Indian Ocean refused to fix a date for another meeting on the question.

First in 50,000-Ton Class

# Russia Said to Construct Large Nuclear Carrier

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (UPI) — U.S. intelligence specialists were told yesterday to have detected that the Soviet Union has begun building its first large-deck, nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

Navy spokesmen, however, do not confirm or deny the report, which was published by Aviation Week & Technology. But he said the Soviet Union has the capability of building such a carrier, estimated in the 50,000-ton class, which would be consistent with the

changes we have seen in their writings," the spokesman said.

He had no immediate comment on reports that the Soviet Union has begun trials in the Black Sea of its third Kiev-class anti-submarine aircraft carrier and is beginning construction of a fourth.

The Kiev displaces 37,000 tons and operates with 30 to 35 vertical-launch aircraft.

Improving Capability

"U.S. Navy officials believe the Soviets plan to build at least eight of the Kiev-class carriers, but that the larger-deck carriers in the 50,000-ton class, once spurred by the Soviet Navy, are becoming a reality as the Russians continue to improve their naval capability," Aviation Week reported.

The magazine said parts of the larger carrier are being constructed in the Murmansk area, with other components assembled elsewhere. The Russians have also begun development of catapult and arresting gear for use on a large-deck carrier, it added.

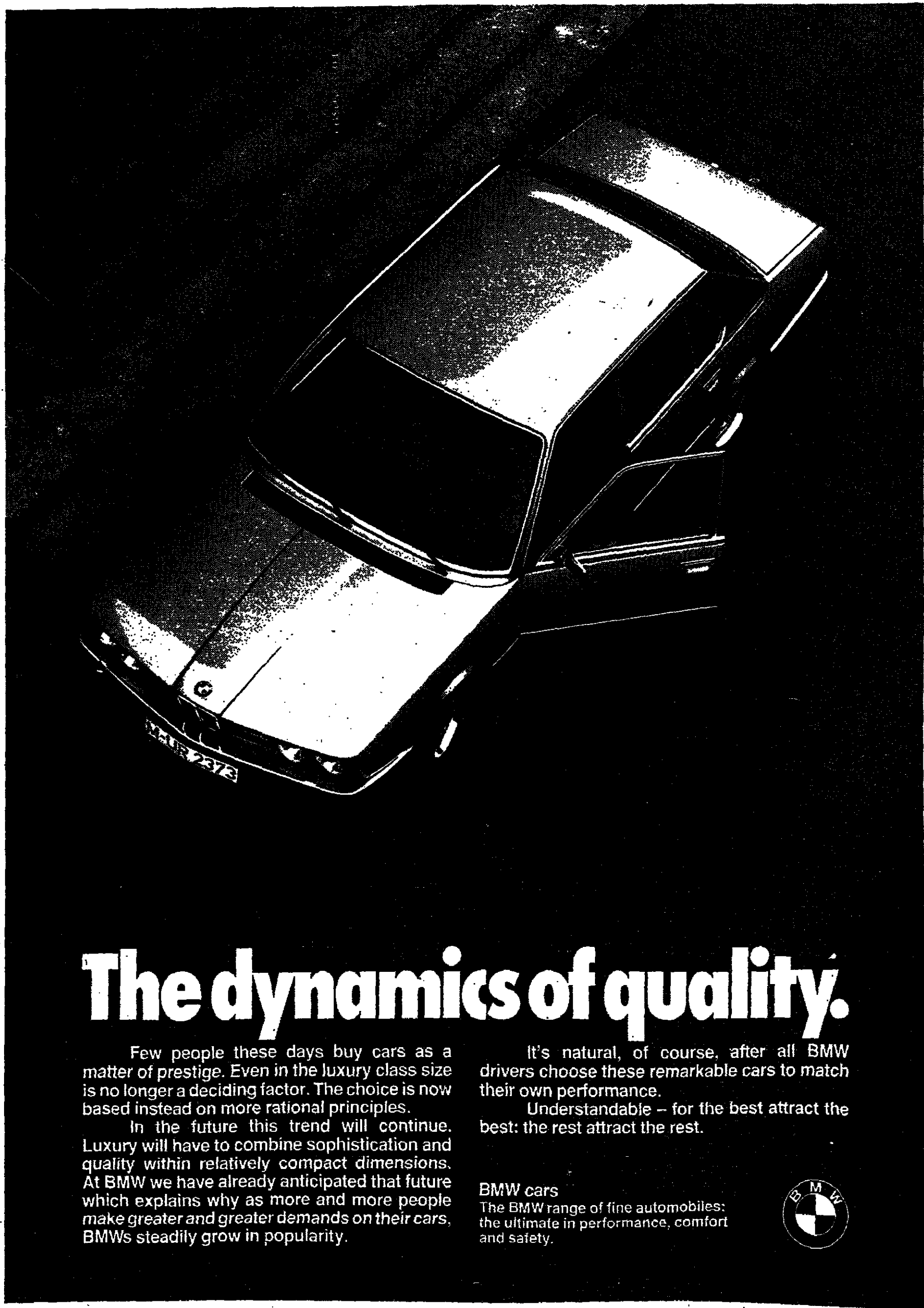
The reported Soviet emphasis on carriers, the weekly noted, coincides with recent action by a House subcommittee to override President Carter's objections and provide funds for a new nuclear-powered aircraft carrier.

# World Drive Aims to Cut Work Week

NEVA, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Leaders from 30 countries today began a worldwide campaign to reduce the work week and six annual vacation in the steel and metal industries.

The campaign will be coordinated by the International Metalworkers' Federation, whose affiliated unions in the non-Communist countries represent 14 million workers.

The campaign was opened on the anniversary of an IMF-led effort for a five-day, 40-hour work week in 1954, steel and metal workers had a six-day week of 48



## The dynamics of quality.

Few people these days buy cars as a matter of prestige. Even in the luxury class size is no longer a deciding factor. The choice is now based instead on more rational principles.

In the future this trend will continue. Luxury will have to combine sophistication and quality within relatively compact dimensions. At BMW we have already anticipated that future which explains why as more and more people make greater and greater demands on their cars, BMWs steadily grow in popularity.

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## Descendants of Civil War Rebels

## An Echo of the Confederacy in a Brazil Town

By Warren Hoge

AMERICANA, Brazil (NYT) — "I declare, I love to sit here and watch those poinsettias when they're so vivid like they are now," said Judith Jones, 64, in her soft, sweet Southern accent.

She sat on the front porch of her home here as her husband, James, 69, and her 98-year-old mother, Lizzie McKnight, chatted in tones just as wisteria-scented as her own.

All three were born and raised in Brazil. The Joneses did not even visit the United States until they were in their 30s, and they have been back only once.

They are among about 400 Brazilian descendants of a group of Confederates who decided at the end of the Civil War to get as far away from the Yankees as they could and came here.

## English at Home

The original pioneers and succeeding generations insisted that English be spoken in the home, and the language passed down to the current family members carries the Southern inflections of the first immigrants. The sounds have been faithfully maintained, and it is a dumbfounding experience to sit in a Brazilian living room and hear a

Brazilian, Bessie Ruth Ferguson MacFadden, 65, say in a Texas hill-country drawl that the only time she ever spent in the United States was between the ages of 9 months and 3 years.

Names such as Bookwalter, Cullen, Hawthorne, Meriwether, and Thatcher, along with biblical passages in English, adorn the headstones of graves in the colony's cemetery, sequestered in a eucalyptus grove in the middle of a sugar-cane field and reached through a maze of dirt roads.

They chose Brazil because the land was good for raising cotton. Emperor Dom Pedro II was eager to have Americans with agricultural know-how come here, and the country still had slavery.

The first leader of the colony was a former Alabama politician named Col. William Norris, who did the negotiating with Pedro. The emperor exempted the young from military conscription, granted citizenship to the new settlers, and sold them land for as little as 22 cents an acre.

## Americana Today

Some Southerners settled in other parts of Brazil, but Americana was the only one to take root. Americana today is a thriving textile center of 120,000

people, and the so-called "colony" makes up a very small part of the population.

For years the colonists kept to themselves, and Mrs. Jones recalled that it was considered a disgrace to marry outside the group. "Even when I got married," she said, "my mother and father said how glad they were I was marrying my own kind."

The American cemetery averages three or four burials a year, and the younger generations do not appear inclined to keep up the century-old tradition of restricting conversations in the home to English.

Every three months a group headed by James Jones holds meetings in a hall next to the cemetery with a bountiful spread of fried chicken, cornbread, biscuits, cakes and pies that attracts many tourists, Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, came here in 1972, when he was governor of Georgia, and Mrs. Carter discovered the grave of a great uncle, W.S. Wise of Edgefield, S.C.

When the Joneses discussed their first trip to the United States, in 1951, they both repeatedly referred to having gone "back" there. During their three-month stay they were constantly asked what Southern state they were from. "The state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, we told them," Mrs. Jones said.

## Waverley Root

## A Herring a Day Keeps the Doctor Away and Other Fishy Tales

PARIS — "Ah, Tam! ah, Tam! thou'll get the fairin' hull they'll rust you like a herring!" wrote Robert Burns. He failed to specify whether he thought Tam o'Shanter deserved cool smoking or hot smoking, the two methods used to cure herring in this fashion. Probably more herring are eaten smoked than in any other form; in any case, only a small percentage are eaten fresh.

Originally the limited consumption of fresh herring was dictated because it spoiled so quickly, the result of its fat content — 8 percent, halfway between that of carp (comparatively lean) and tuna (oily). After herring handlers began smoking them so that they would keep, consumers discovered that the process added a pleasing flavor to a fish which, left to its own devices, has a taste so delicate as to be sometimes almost imperceptible.

Other ways of preserving herring — pickling or marinating, for instance — also produce appreciated flavors of their own, so nowadays, though we have become capable of delivering fresh herring to a wider area and of keeping it fresh longer through refrigeration than would have been conceivable in its heyday (the 16th century) most of the world prefers cured herring to fresh.

The most enthusiastic eaters of fresh herring are the Dutch, who maintain that "a herring a day keeps the doctor away." Each spring when the herring boats return from their first forays, the streets blossom with little white vendors' carts surrounded by a knots of intense Dutchmen (and women), practicing a skill that no alien ever masters. Heads bent

back, mouths strained open, each herring fancier hoists a small fish deftly by the tail, suspending it for a split second over the gaping gullet, and lowers it into the expectant orifice without loss of any of the little rounds of onion sprinkled over it.

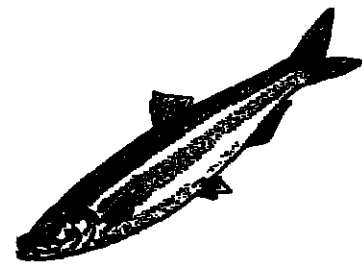
The small herring thus eaten are not only fresh, they are raw. In popular parlance, fresh herring is called "green" herring. Sweden, where herring are ubiquitous, eats salted herring raw, with a touch of vinegar.

In northern Europe, raw herring fillets are rolled (thence called roll-mops) around chopped shallots, capers and sliced gherkins, pinned together with a wooden skewer, and packed in glass jars with wine vinegar seasoned with mustard seeds and peppercorns. They are ready to eat within a few days after being put up, but can be kept for longer periods since the vinegar pickles them. In the French version, the vinegar is replaced by white wine and the fillets are rolled around pickles.

## Green Herring

In Germany as in Holland, "green herring" means fresh herring; in Berlin it is not eaten raw, but grilled; in northern Germany, however, it is often eaten raw, though not strictly speaking, quite fresh, for it is what the Germans proudly call "sea-salted and sea-cleaned," meaning that the fish have been emptied aboard ship when caught and kept in mild brine.

The method of handling the young spring herring has varied throughout the centuries. In the 15th century Dutch fishing boats salted and packed herring at sea; the time required for a boat to lo-



cate a school of herring, fill its nets, and bring the catch back to land was too long for a fish that begins to spoil in 24 hours.

The English were also salting their fish aboard ship in the 15th century; the Norfolk doggers which fished off Iceland sailed with as much as a ton of salt aboard. When a keg of sea-packed herring was opened at either end, it disclosed herring of excellent quality and uniform size, but the middle of the barrel often contained mediocre fish. The traders of the Hanseatic League were astute enough to insist that the fish they handled should be of uniform quality all the way through the barrel.

In France, salting herring aboard ship reached its peak about 1855, and for the rest of the 19th century 96 percent of the herring caught brought into Boulogne had already been salted at sea. Then artificial ice making became general, so by 1935 only 15 percent of the Boulogne herring arrived salted. The French have categories of herring called *harengs pers*, which means fish which have received minimum salting. They are not meant to keep. Herring salted for longer preservation, but not smoked, are white herring, *hareng blanc*.

Some of the fish mentioned above, like those eaten raw by the Dutch and the "sea-salted and sea-cleaned" herring of northern Germany, are majesty herring. Majes means "little girls," and in this context, herring which have not yet reached reproductive age, which for herring means four or five years old.

Marinated or pickled herrings are not necessarily made from raw fish. In Germany herring is fried before being marinated. In France smoked herring is marinated in oil. What the Swedes call glasshopper's herring (*glansuesurill*), apparently because it is put up in glass jars, is herring cut into chunks and pickled in vinegar with carrots, onions, spices and sugar.

## Artistry and Smoking

It is above all when herring is smoked that artistry makes its entrance — and also artismanship, for amateurs as well as professionals.

smoked herring a century or two ago. Hot smoking, the method preferred in Scandinavia and Germany, cooks the herring, which thereafter can be eaten as you buy it. Cool smoking is generally used in England and France (except in Alsace); it does not cook the fish, which you yourself must cook before eating it. Cool smoking demands watchfulness, or you will wind up with cooked herring after all.

The least subtle form of the smoked fish is plain red herring, left ungutted, salted heavily, and cool-smoked for several weeks over smoldering sawdust.

The blouter might be described as a special case of the red herring (and the Buckling as a special case of the blouter), for it is also cured whole and ungutted. It is only lightly cold-smoked and lightly salted, just enough to give it flavor without drying it to an extent which would produce toughness; blouters are therefore perishable and are not meant to be kept long.

Go into an English food store and ask for a couple of Yarmouths, and you will get a pair of blouters. Yarmouth is reputed to make the best blouters, and may even have invented them. Blouters are becoming rare in England. The fact that they are not cleaned before smoking gives them a gamey flavor which seems to be out of tune with modern tastes.

Buckling is preserved whole, unsplit and hence ungutted too, but since it is a German variant is hot-smoked and consequently cooked. The name is a posthumous tribute to a 15th-century Dutchman, Willem Beukels. He is honored as the inventor of the smoking of herring, which he was not. But Beukels deserves some credit for the Buckling. What he really did was to work out the system by which they are packed into barrels in a pattern which converts them into a solid block, leaving almost no room for air, which would oxidize the fat of the fish and change their taste.

## Rise of the Kipper

The most subtle of smoked herrings, the kipper, is not, as we are accustomed to thinking, the product of a long tradition. It was invented only about 1850 by a man who is known in gastronomic history only as Woodger, first name unspecified.

The herring is split open according to a prescribed method and cleaned. It is then cool-smoked as lightly as possible, to give it flavor without drying up its juices. Kippers will not keep more than a short time, unless refrigerated; they are meant to be eaten shortly after buying, and they require cooking — usually baked with butter and grilled or boiled. The kipper drove out the once popular red herring and now seems to be performing the same service for the blouter.

Kippers emerge from the smoking process pale and uninspiring, hence producers have taken to dyeing it. This is frowned upon by gourmets, and is even forbidden on the Isle of Man, but it delights the supermarket. Dyeing apparently does not affect the taste, but the sort of wood used in smoking does, since the cool-smoking method demands long exposure to the fumes. A mixture of beech and oak chips is classic, which is what is used in Boulogne, but the exact proportion of each is a secret there handed down from father to son. French smoked herring in general has a reputation for being tough and dry; the slang word for them is *gendarmes*, which is not meant as a compliment either to gendarmes or to smoked herrings.

Sweden produces a special type of cured herring, *surstömming*.

## Long-Lost Painting Found in England

NEW YORK (UPI) — The director of a home for boys in Manchester, England, thought the large painting that had hung there for years might raise a few pounds to help pay for some improvements.

The color photograph of the work he sent to Sotheby Parke Bernet in London showed that the 64-by-112-inch painting was considered the most important work of the American landscape artist Frederick Church. It is entitled "Icebergs" or "The Frozen North."

"This is one of the most important American art discoveries of all time," said John Martin, president of Sotheby's. The work is expected to break the record of \$980,000 for an American painting when it is auctioned Oct. 25 in New York.

sour Baltic herring, which seems to constitute stubborn persistence in an error made by the Vikings. The Norsemen cached herring in clefts in the rocks to dry, or even buried them for preservation. The fish responded to this treatment by fermenting. The Vikings ate them all the same, and after a century or two decided that they liked fermented herring.

*Surstömming* is made in Sweden today by submerging freshly caught Baltic herring in brine for 24 hours. They are then decapitated, cleaned, stacked in barrels and exposed to the sun for another 24 hours, to encourage the fermentation. The barrels are closed and stored in a cool room. The stench builds up until the keeper decides that he must choose between canning or asphyxiation. It is customary to choose canning, but even in the can the fish continue to ferment, and some aficionados maintain that it should be allowed to do so for another year. By this time the can is often bulging and must be opened with caution, for it may explode with a force that would put a bottle of champagne to shame. *Surstömming* is one of the strongest foods tolerated by man, but many Swedes insist that it is a delicacy.

This is not necessarily the worst herring in the world. The French tell a story about *harengs perfides*, perfidious herring, heavily salted and smoked, which it is alleged were in czarist times given as their sole food to Siberian prisoners, who were then deprived of drink.

Waverley Root

## Films in Paris

## Tomlin and Travolta: Mushy Moments

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 21 (IHT) — "Moment by Moment" (at the Biarritz and the Odeon in English) is a howl, something to delight all connoisseurs of the ludicrous. We have had the theater of the absurd; now we are treated to the cinema of the absurd.

Here is the women's magazine novelette of a generation or two ago resurrected without the ghost of a satirical smirk and with, for good measure, a Hollywood happy ending tacked on. Even Elinor Glyn in her gaudy glory would not have risked something like this. An older woman not only lasses a bewildered young buck but apparently is to hold his affections until kingdom come. One waits in vain for the expected turning of the tables, for a ray of common sense, for, at least, the sob scene of sorrowful resignation to time's inexorable ticking. But no, the heart-throbs-never-ages line is laboriously maintained to the farewell fade-out in an uninterrupted tournament of mush.

The dramatic personae constitute a parade of stereotypes, conscripted as it would seem, from a venerable stock-company repertory or perhaps from television soap operas. Every one of them is a cliché on two legs.

There is the tired Beverly Hills businessman husband who takes a mistress, causing his dowager wife to move to her swanky beach bungalow in a huff and instigate divorce proceedings. There is the wisecracking, cocktail-bitch confidante who learns of her liaison with a youthful vagabond who has quit home because his parents forgot his birthday. The heroine remembers to remember his birthday, but she is oblivious to her own. She is fiftyish; he is 20.

After much insistence on his part, she succumbs and he finds shelter in her house and then her bed. Theoretically well-bred, she manipulates her situation without a trace of social grace and he is offended by her hypocrisy and cowardice. He runs away more than once, but in a last chase she overcomes him for keeps. Jane Wagner, the author-director, should write a sequel showing this loving pair in years to come, he at 50 and she in a wheelchair.

The main roles have humorously miscast. Lily Tomlin, with her expression of house-detective suspicion and top-segment personality, scarcely suggests the melting matron, and the engaging John Travolta betrays discomfort as the quasi gigolo with a mother complex.

The catastrophic epic is giving way to the monster movie and



Lily Tomlin and John Travolta: Humorously miscast.

"Prophecy" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysees and the Studio Medias in English) indicates what is to come — on the screen.

Amid the pastoral beauty of Maine, destructive forces are at work. The refuse from a pulp mill is polluting the rivers and lakes. Indian tribes that still inhabit the neighboring territory are cognizant of the threatening danger, but the greedy, white men, preoccupied with quick profits, fail to take heed. The poison in the wastes swirls into abnormal size and bears, drinking the water, bring forth slimy cubs of dinosaur dimensions that stalk the forests and, like the robots of Karel Capek's "R.U.R.," will take over the world and keep up on all the Hollywood title-bite. Perhaps. But it is amusing to the wit that on this occasion few George Roy Hill's work.

Thelma Houston's "The Bad, the Beautiful, the Ugly" is a free hand and the Allan Burns scenario arrived from a novel by Patrick Cavanagh discharges some singular ideas. Do scholarly French boys who 13 discuss existentialism and German philosophy spend all the spare time at the movies and keep up on all the Hollywood title-bite? Perhaps. But it is amusing to the wit that on this occasion few George Roy Hill's work.

George Roy Hill's "A Little Romance" (at the Colisée and the Quintette in English) is a picturesque tale of puppy love in

## Of World War II PWs

## Colditz Castle Is Still Yielding Escape Secrets

By Mark Woo

COLDITZ, East Germany (Reuters) — Allied prisoners of war who escaped from Colditz have been immortalized in books and films, but nearly 40 years later the castle is still yielding the sad secrets of those whose freedom bids failed.

Between 1939 and 1945 imprisoned Allied officers were tried of dreaming ingenious footpaths and often back-breaking ways to outwit their Nazi captors and break out of the seemingly impregnable fortress.

Their schemes are still providing surprises and often headaches for the present occupants of the 900-year-old castle, now a local hospital for the town of Colditz and the surrounding rural region in southern East Germany.

"Every time we carry out repairs or alterations we come across things like maps and forged passports hidden behind door panels, or ropes and knives stashed under floorboards," said Walter Teichmann, head of the hospital administration.

Spread out on his desk were the most recent finds, including tissue segments of a plotted escape route and a long cord of plaited bedsheets and blankets discovered last month.

About 3,000 prisoners of war were confined in Colditz, up to 600 at any one time. They came from Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, France, Australia and New Zealand, a large proportion of them fighter pilots shot down by the Germans.

Locked behind four guarded gates along the only entrance road, the castle was surrounded by mined trenches and the sheer castle walls, they tried repeatedly to tunnel their way out through the solid rock on which the gaunt fortress is perched.

## Wrong Turn

One group of Frenchmen dug down eight meters below the chapel, using knives and little chisels, and then 50 meters horizontally before being discovered by the guards.

"The problem was they were going the wrong way and digging straight toward the center of the castle," Teichmann said. "Last year part of the courtyard caved in because of the tunnel."

The staff also recently solved the riddle of what the prisoners did with all the stones they dug out. "About four years ago we decided to renovate the medieval banquet hall, which for years has been used as a concert room. When we started work on the stage we discovered tons of rocks and rubble

hidden underneath it," Teichmann said.

A former French prisoner, on a visit here as a tourist four years ago, provided the most spectacular escape in recent years. He took East German doctors to an attic of one of the castle buildings and, to their amazement, revealed the entrance to a secret room where French officers had made uniforms and documents.

Inside were a radio set, printing equipment and half-finished passports and German outfits, undisturbed since the day American troops liberated Colditz in April, 1945.

## Unexpected Help

When the hospital moved into the castle in 1946 they found traces of some fairly bizarre escape attempts including a half-finished gilder concealed in a huge room that prisoners had kept secret by constructing a medieval-looking wall across one of the attics. But despite years of tireless effort, hardly any prisoners managed to break out from the central compound itself, except for a plucky few who donned their homemade German uniforms, somehow discovered the password of the day

and marched nonchalantly past the four guard posts.

Most of the successful bids were made from the sprawling castle park, a 16th-century hunting ground in recent years. He took East German doctors to an attic of one of the castle buildings and, to their amazement, revealed the entrance to a secret room where French officers had made uniforms and documents.

Inside were a radio set, printing equipment and half-finished passports and German outfits, undisturbed since the day American troops liberated Colditz in April, 1945.

The prisoners were apparently treated well, and even took walks under guard in the town of Colditz, a cluster of pretty medieval houses around the base of the castle walls. They also received help for their escape plots from unexpected quarters.

"Local repairs were always being called in to patch up damage from breakout attempts and deliberately used to leave tools behind. Some of them were given honors by the Americans after the war," Teichmann said.

Those caught trying to escape or hauled back after being trapped in

the huge manhunt that follows breakouts, were rewarded with a spell of soul-debilitating solitary confinement in a tiny stone-floor cell.

Only cell No. 7 is still intact, the airless prison room, its wooden door covered in penciled writing by British inmates. Between poetic poems and sarcastic attacks on Hitler are pitiful laments etched by shattered men — "Let me out please let me out, I'm going mad."

An immensely popular British television series on the prison's wartime inmates brought international fame to Colditz, and bus loads of tourists, first from Britain, then the Netherlands and France, thronged, first shown in 1972, to partly filled here.

"Of course the tourists present a bit of a problem because we can't have our patients disturbed. Basically we like having visitors talking about the place," the chief surgeon, Karl-Ernst Weiske, said with a grin.

Today Colditz houses a 350-bed hospital currently undergoing modernization and expansion. On wing is devoted to psychiatric care. The former Nazi commandant's office is a nursery for the staff children.

## Insect Invasion

## Aphids: The Greening of England

By Robert Muschel

LONDON (UPI) — Members of Parliament, banking on their broad terrace overlooking the Thames, fled indoors to the safety of the cool-lounge as the green plague struck. All over East Anglia women fainted at the airborne invaders in what might be described as hand-to-hand fighting.

The manager of a frozen-food factory in Lowestoft had to send his workers home. The opening ceremony for an oil rig in Great Yarmouth was disrupted as a greenish tinge began to cover everything in sight, as it did in many other places on a broad front.

This was the science-fiction opening of an infestation of aphids that provided an irritating end to the month of July and gave British entomologists an inkling of what is possible when the enemy is an insect. The aphid is harmless to humans, although it can be a considerable nuisance, but it takes only a little imagination to envision the disaster if it had been a more aggressive species.

As it happened, the plague was detected in its earliest stages in late May by a team from the Cranfield Institute of Technology, using novel techniques of radar combined with electro-optical weather monitoring and field studies of insect populations. They reported in the magazine New Scientist on what they said was "a rare phenomenon."

Taking advantage of favorable weather and the absence of the usual large numbers of its most dangerous predator, the ladybug, the aphids began producing a new generation every eight to 12 days and in only eight weeks had reached the colossal

In the light winds that prevailed they estimated one trillion aphids — about 1,000 tons — in the airspace at any one time.

The Cranfield team suggested that any living thing that could explode its population at more than 200,000 times the original number would be a food demand — with such a terrifyingly rapid increase — with such a superficial feeling of annoyance with which insect incidents are generally dismissed and forgotten.

"We feel that a more positive outcome is the focusing of human thought, rather forcibly, on the intricate web of connections between us, insects and mutual food supplies," they said. "Science allows us to probe these interconnections in detail, but nature does not reveal its secrets readily." number of 800 trillion — 200,000 times the human population of the Earth.

Aphids weigh in at thousands to the ounce, but the vast numbers led the Cranfield team to calculate the weight of the entire swarm at more than 200,000 tons, and to suggest that the insects consumed approximately the same weight of sugar and amino acids from leaf fluids every day. The effects on the harvest are yet to be determined.

The public, they said, "has only become aware of this awesome phenomenon by the prodigious output of the winged form [of aphids] in the past."

Using instruments so refined they could identify individual aphids at 500 yards and monitor their wing-beat frequencies at 250 yards, the scientists found that the little insect can fly as high as a mile, depending on atmospheric conditions, and that although supposedly a daylight insect it often continues to fly well after dark.

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## Bonn Cartel Office Taking On Banks, Barons of Big Business

WEST GERMANY, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's economy has almost always been dominated by large industrial companies and their arrangements. Now, that is changing as the Federal Cartel Office seeks to curb their power and, ultimately, to break up the big firms only to have the Germans rebuild them during the "economic miracle" of the 1950s and 1960s.

The government's thinking here started to change in 1969, when the Social Democrats took over from the Christian Democrats, who traditionally had a close relationship with big business. In 1973, the socialists pushed through laws prohibiting mergers that would create monopolies or significantly cut competition in an industry. They also tightened existing statutes on pricing policies.

Wolfgang Kartze helped draft the new laws as an Economics Ministry official. Since becoming head of the cartel office in 1976, he has been doing his best to apply and publicize them.

**"Responsibility"**

However, one manufacturer complains that "Kartze is a publicity-seeker. He's using the cartel office to build a political reputation."

Mr. Kartze replies: "We have a responsibility to inform the public. People have a right to know what these giant companies do."

The public has been angered by businessmen more than the laws themselves. Before Mr. Kartze's arrival, the cartel office usually conducted its affairs in private, observing a kind of gentlemen's agreement to spare businessmen the embarrassment of being "their investigation in headlines."

But Mr. Kartze's skillful use of publicity has given the cartel office power beyond the law. It is no wonder, then, that businessmen see at what one executive calls Mr. Kartze's "broadside" attacks — such as publicly warning a firm like Hoechst that something it has said or done may violate antitrust law.

Mr. Kartze concedes that in most such cases, he does not have hard evidence of a violation. Another official of the cartel office says, "We do it to keep these companies on their toes."

A good example of this psychology at work is the charge made by Kurt Markert, head of the cartel office's merger division, that German auto companies are engaging in a price-fixing scheme. Mr. Markert says that the biggest auto company, Volkswagenwerk, always raises its car prices first, then the others raise theirs by the same amount. "We know they do it (collectively on prices) though we can't prove it," Mr. Markert says, thereby putting the auto firms on notice that the cartel office is watching them like a hawk.

"This strategy — some businessmen call it harassment — seems to achieve results. A spokesman for one auto firm reports a rise in the number of "preventive" discussions where company executives spell out their plans to cartel office officials. "We don't want to do anything that might get us into trouble," he says.

The cartel office is responsible only to parliament, has about 250 employees and is based in West Berlin. It has the power to bring and prosecute antitrust actions within the agency. Unsurprisingly, prosecuted companies usually lose, but they have the right to appeal. If the courts rule against them, they can still ask the Economics Ministry to overturn the ruling.

The ministry seldom does that, but officials there nonetheless consider themselves the final arbiters in antitrust cases. Many of them resent the way Mr. Kartze has been skirting the whole process by publicly attacking big companies without first bringing actions against them.

"It's a dangerous strategy," says Klaus Stahl, a ministry official. "Kartze should have his evidence before he starts talking."

**Fundamental Action**

Despite such criticisms, the cartel office and the Economics Ministry appear to agree on the fundamental point that big is bad and that big corporations need closer scrutiny. The law likely to be passed next year will direct judges generally to "presume" that all mergers involving large corporations are anticompetitive. Mr. Stahl says that, in theory, the new law could prohibit mergers between any of the 200 largest German firms, though much will depend on how judges interpret the statute.

A big case is already getting started involving the large banks and their considerable influence over all German business. Not only do the banks own large chunks of public corporations, but also bank officers sit on many company boards.

In April, Mr. Kartze charged the three largest banks with collusion because all three waited exactly 12 days after raising interest rates on loans before they also raised interest rates on savings accounts. Mr. Kartze believes that this was a coordinated attempt to increase profits at the expense of the public.

The banks deny the charge, and Mr. Kartze concedes that his case is

## News and Notes

North American Philips plans to acquire up to about 45 percent of Perce Computer Corp.'s common stock. Terms provide for the Philips' unit to tender for up to about 2.49 million shares of Perce outstanding common at a price of \$15 a share. Perce, based in California, will also issue about 1.25 million new shares of common at the same price. If fewer than 2.49 million shares are tendered, additional new shares will be issued to increase the Philips holdings to about 45 percent of Perce's total common stock then outstanding. Thereafter, North American Philips has agreed not to increase its percentage of ownership for a period of two years unless a third party tenders for Perce stock. The transaction is subject to final approval of Perce's directors and shareholders and of directors of North American Philips.

Fuqua says it has no more interest in the firm, citing a "sharp drop in overseas earnings" of Hoover during the first half as against a profit last year. Fuqua says Hoover is "no longer a logical buy for us" at \$22 a share.

An antitrust suit against Xerox by Van Dyk Research Corp. has been dismissed by a federal judge in New Jersey. Van Dyk had charged that Xerox attempted to monopolize the plain-paper copier market through illegal pricing and marketing and claimed that the company restrained trade by forming "cartels" with the Rank Organization in Britain and Rank Xerox Ltd. and Fuji Photo Film and Fuji Xerox Ltd. in Japan. The Japanese and U.K. companies were named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants. The court ruled that Xerox "did not possess monopoly power in the relevant product market at the time of Van Dyk's entry, and that Xerox had attained its position in the field 'based upon its research, its risk-taking and innovation, its inventiveness and its vast expenditures.'" He said that while Xerox "has been aggressive, it has been lawful."

He also ruled that the firm did not "enter into an unlawful international cartel" with the foreign firms.

Firestone is ending its operations in Australia, where a subsidiary manufactures and sells tires and industrial rubber products. The company also is studying the viability of other foreign operations to determine if there should be any additional shutdowns. The firm said it cannot presently estimate the cost of such discontinuances and would not disclose the names of the specific operations being studied. Its international operations as a whole showed improvement over last year, but its European operations, "despite some positive actions to reduce losses, are still not profitable," it reports. Foreign currency exchange losses reduced net income by 16 cents a share in the third fiscal quarter and 26 cents a share in the nine months ended July 31, compared with 21 cents and 37 cents in the year-ago periods, it said.

Fuqua Industries, the Atlanta-based conglomerate, has given up attempts to acquire Ohio-based Hoover Co., the vacuum cleaner manufacturer, because of legal entanglements and a decline in Hoover earnings. Directors of Hoover have opposed the bid.

Financial data for Fuqua Industries:

	1979	1978
Revenue	3,050	2,670
Profits	62.2	13.3
Per Share	2.10	0.40
First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	5,950	5,320
Profits	101.6	15.8
Per Share	3.43	0.53

## Even If Motor Technology Licensed

### FTC to Oppose Exxon Bid for Reliance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Federal Trade Commission says it plans to oppose any court order allowing Exxon to merge with Reliance Electric, a motor and drives company, even if other companies are licensed to produce an energy-saving device Exxon has developed.

The FTC is expected to argue at a hearing next Monday that such licensing, proposed by the oil company, would not cure what it contends are the anticompetitive effects of the merger.

Exxon has said it will delay the purchase of any Reliance shares until the federal court rules on the competition issue. It also has said that if the merger of the operations is delayed too long, it will drop the whole transaction.

But FTC lawyers and the court believe, however, that Exxon can not back out of its agreement with Reliance unless the court bars the purchase of Reliance's shares or orders divestiture of substantial Reliance assets. The court has not done either.

**Reliance Action**

Reliance, meanwhile, said yesterday that it will take "whatever action is appropriate" to insure that Exxon buys the Reliance shares that have been tendered.

From the outset, Reliance has taken a neutral stand on Exxon's bid, leaving the decision of whether to tender up to shareholders.

Reliance holders have tendered 15.1 million common shares, or 95 percent of the company's outstanding common, and 138,000, or 72 percent, of its Series "A" preferred shares, in response to Exxon's \$1.17-billion tender offer.

The court ruled Friday that Exxon could buy the shares but that it must keep Reliance's motor and drives operations as a separate entity until it rules on whether licensing of the technology would remedy any anticompetitive effects of the merger.

However, under terms of the Exxon offer, holders may withdraw their shares starting today.

The FTC apparently will base its opposition to a licensing arrangement in part on a study done for Exxon by Booz, Allen & Hamilton

## Prices Up 0.7% In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — West Germany's wholesale price index rose 0.7 percent in July from June and was up 7.8 percent from last year, the statistics office said today.

The July index rose to 109.3, base 1976. In June, the office reported that the index for May was up 6.2 percent from a year earlier, the largest rise since August, 1976. But sources at the office today cautioned it is difficult to make a similar comparison for July's figures because of a revision of the index, effective beginning with June's index, from its previous base year of 1970.

## Output in France Flat

PARIS, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — French industrial production stagnated in June with the output index unchanged from its revised May level of 132, seasonally adjusted and excluding the construction industry, the statistics institute reported today. The 1970-based index was up 3.2 percent in June from last year.

## But Volume Up Big Board Little Changed

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices ended little changed today in very active trading.

Analysts expressed surprise at the activity because they said there is nothing in the news to encourage buyers and a downward correction has been expected following the almost uninterrupted month-long summer rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 0.51 to 886.01 and declines led advances 740 to 699 but the NYSE index was higher. Volume rose to 39.04 million shares, up from 32.30 million yesterday.

The impact of possible higher interest rates and the Midwest situation may have dampened some buyer interest today, analysts asserted.

Chase Manhattan Bank became the second major U.S. bank to raise its broker loan rate to 11 1/4 percent, fueling speculation that another round of increases could take the prime rate to record highs within a week. Some analysts speculate that banks might be reluctant to go to a record 12 1/4 percent on the prime, but most say the higher rate is inevitable and may come sooner than expected.

Chase raised its broker loan rate, the interest that banks charge brokerage firms on loans backed by stock as collateral, to 11 1/4 percent from 11 1/8 percent. Los Angeles-based Security Pacific Bank took the same action yesterday, moving its broker loan rate to 11 1/4 percent.

The Commerce Department revised June manufacturers' orders to a 0.9-percent decline from the 1.3-percent drop originally reported.

The U.S. Treasury said it will sell \$6 billion in short-term bills at its weekly sale next Monday to raise \$200 million in new cash. The Treasury also said it will auction \$2.5 billion in four-year, eight-month notes to raise new cash next Tuesday. Coupon and yield will be set at the auction, it said.

Big Board volume today was spurred by two blocks of more than 1 million shares each: 1.1 million shares of Colgate Palmolive traded

## Bethlehem Steel Raising Prices an Average 1.5%

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (NYT) — Bethlehem Steel, the nation's second-largest steel company, announced late yesterday that it was raising prices for structural shapes, piling, carbon plates and rod and wire effective Oct. 1. When averaged over the company's total product line, the increase comes to 1 1/2 percent.

Industry experts indicated that the Bethlehem increases would be followed by other major producers.

The increases are within the existing voluntary price standards of President Carter's anti-inflation program for the steel industry, which is based on a complex formula and amounts to allowing increases of up to 8 to 9 percent in a calendar year. The latest Bethlehem increases would become effective in the second year of the anti-inflation program, which, though not yet defined, is expected to be the same as the first year.

## Company Reports

United States

	1979	1978
Revenue	1,410	1,130
Profits	96.97	83.05
Per Share	1.60	1.38
Revenue	3,670	3,040
Profits	271.00	219.94
Per Share	4.7	3.64

Firestone Tire & Rubber

	1979	1978
Revenue	1,300	1,200
Profits	10.40	15.90
Per Share	0.18	0.27
Revenue	3,770	3,500
Profits	77.8	51.9
Per Share	1.35	0.90

Gambie-Skogmo

	1979	1978
Revenue	487.3	457.2
Profits	6.47	5.29
Per Share	1.56	1.24
Revenue	942.9	872.4
Profits	5.48	6.30
Per Share	1.28	1.40

K-Mart

	1979	1978
Revenue	3,040	2,680
Profits	89.71	81.01
Per Share	0.71	0.65
Revenue	5,660	4,880
Profits	135.20	115.47
Per Share	1.08	0.93

Sears, Roebuck & Co.

	1979	1978
Revenue	4,250	4,490
Profits	193.61	200.78
Per Share	0.60	0.63
Revenue	7,880	8,560
Profits	343.64	356.16
Per Share	1.07	1.11

Winn-Dixie Stores

	1979	1978
Revenue	1,160	1,050
Profits	25.54	24.88
Per Share	0.91	0.87
Revenue	4,930	4,440
Profits	94.46	84.01
Per Share	3.33	2.96

South Africa

De Beers Cons. Mines

	1979	1978
Revenue	340.1	349.00

## M-Bond Prices Firm on Lower Volume

ANKFURT, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — Prices on Deutsche mark-denominated Eurobonds, formed by a quarter of a percentage in moderate volume today, rise below yesterday's market. The Central Capital Markets Committee, which authorized a 100-million-DM issue for September, authorized a volume of 750 million DM for the period extending to Sept. 20. Many had expected a calendar 1 billion DM in view of the gap of the market in the past and were relieved to learn a much smaller volume had been authorized.

The market should have any absorbing this volume, one trader.

Prices said that the committee raised six issues. The first, scheduled for Aug. 28, will be 150-million-DM issue for Aus managed by Bayerische Landesbank.

Sept. 10, a 100-million-DM issue for the Council of Europe, sources said, to be followed by two issues managed by Deutsche Landesbank.

Electrobras Yen Bond

KYO, Aug. 21 (Reuters) — An Electric Brasilas (Elec) has signed a contract here for a 10-billion-yen bond (\$46 million) on the domestic market through a 37-member syndicate which includes four foreign banks. Nominal value today.

10-year bonds, priced at par, a coupon of 8.5 percent.

Europe Owes Iran

IRAN, Aug. 21 (AP-DJ) — European countries owe Iran \$7 billion in interest-free loans, Iranian Deputy Minister of Finance said today. He said that Iran has received loans from the former regime

## International Stock Indexes

August 21, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
US (DJ)	886.01	886.52	890.00	882.00
UK (FT)	123.76	124.14	124.15	123.75
FR (CF)	102.97	103.24	103.45	102.80
DE (DAX)	464.28	467.40	468.00	463.00
JP (Nikkei)	227.18	228.00	228.50	226.50
HK (Hang Seng)	84.01	84.00	84.50	83.50
SG (Straits)	72.25	72.00	72.50	72.00
IN (Sensex)	62.50	62.50	63.00	62.00
BA (Borsa)	61.15	61.15	61.50	60.50
SA (JSE)	4,463.29	4,463.29	4,463.29	4,463.29
TA (Tel Aviv)	343.20	343.20	343.20	343.20

S-Cap Ind.: 2. "Commitment to 2000"; 3. "Investment in 2000"; 4. "Investment in 2000"; 5. "Investment in 2000"; 6. "Investment in 2000"; 7. "Investment in 2000"; 8. "Investment in 2000"; 9. "Investment in 2000"; 10. "Investment in 2000"; 11. "Investment in 2000"; 12. "Investment in 2000"; 13. "Investment in 2000"; 14. "Investment in 2000"; 15. "Investment in 2000"; 16. "Investment in 2000"; 17. "Investment in 2000"; 18. "Investment in 2000"; 19. "Investment in 2000"; 20. "Investment in 2000"; 21. "Investment in 2000"; 22. "Investment in 2000"; 23. "Investment in 2000"; 24. "Investment in 2000"; 25. "Investment in 2000"; 26. "Investment in 2000"; 27. "Investment in 2000"; 28. "Investment in 2000"; 29. "Investment in 2000"; 30. "Investment in 2000"; 31. "Investment in 2000"; 32. "Investment in 2000"; 33. "Investment in 2000"; 34. "Investment in 2000"; 35. "Investment in 2000"; 36. "Investment in 2000"; 37. "Investment in 2000"; 38. "Investment in 2000"; 39. "Investment in 2000"; 40. 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Chicago Futures									
August 21, 1979									
	Open	High	Low	Close	% Chg.		Open	High	Low
WHEAT									
5000 bu. dollars per bu.									
Sep	4.37	4.49	4.37	4.48	+1.3%				
Dec	4.46	4.58	4.46	4.51	+1.3%				
Mar	4.52	4.64	4.52	4.57	+1.3%				
May	4.60	4.74	4.60	4.72	+1.3%				
Jul	4.56	4.69	4.56	4.63	+1.3%				
Sep									
Soybeans									
5000 bu. dollars per bu.									
Sep	2.82	2.87	2.80	2.84	+1.3%				
Dec	2.83	2.90	2.81	2.89	+1.3%				
Mar	2.93	3.01	2.88	2.97	+1.3%				
May	2.99	3.07	2.96	3.04	+1.3%				
Jul	2.92	3.00	2.91	2.99	+1.3%				
Sep	3.05	3.09	3.05	3.09	+1.3%				
Corn									
5000 bu. dollars per bu.									
Sep	2.82	2.87	2.80	2.84	+1.3%				
Dec	2.83	2.90	2.81	2.89	+1.3%				
Mar	2.93	3.01	2.88	2.97	+1.3%				
May	2.99	3.07	2.96	3.04	+1.3%				
Jul	2.92	3.00	2.91	2.99	+1.3%				
Sep	3.05	3.09	3.05	3.09	+1.3%				
Total open interest Mon. 178,832, up 22 from Fri.									
Soybean Meal									
100 tons, dollars per ton									
Sep	17.00	17.20	16.80	17.00	+3.0				
Dec	17.10	17.30	16.90	17.10	+3.0				
Mar	17.20	17.40	17.00	17.20	+3.0				
May	17.30	17.50	17.10	17.30	+3.0				
Jul	17.40	17.60	17.20	17.40	+3.0				
Sep	17.50	17.70	17.30	17.50	+3.0				
Total open interest Mon. 54,334, up 178 from Fri.									
Soybean Meal									
100 tons, dollars per ton									
Sep	17.00	17.20	16.80	17.00	+3.0				
Dec	17.10	17.30	16.90	17.10	+3.0				
Mar	17.20	17.40	17.00	17.20	+3.0				
May	17.30	17.50	17.10	17.30	+3.0				
Jul	17.40	17.60	17.20	17.40	+3.0				
Sep	17.50	17.70	17.30	17.50	+3.0				
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Mar	17.20	17.40	17.00	17.20	+3.0				
May	17.30	17.50	17.10	17.30	+3.0				
Jul	17.40	17.60	17.20	17.40	+3.0				
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May	17.30	17.50	17.10	17.30	+3.0				
Jul	17.40	17.60	17.20	17.40	+3.0				
Sep	17.50	17.70	17.30	17.50	+3.0				
Total open interest Mon. 54,334, up 178 from Fri.									
Soybean Meal									
100 tons, dollars per ton									
Sep	17.00	17.20	16.80	17.00	+3.0				
Dec	17.10	17.30	16.90	17.10	+3.0				
Mar	17.20	17.40	17.00	17.20	+3.0				
May	17.30	17.50	17.10	17.30	+3.0				
Jul	17.40	17.60	17.20	17.40	+3.0				
Sep	17.50	17.70	17.30	17.50	+3.0				
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May	17.30	17.50	17.10	17.30	+3.0				
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Dec	17.10	17.30	16.90	17.10	+3.0				
Mar	17.20	17.40	17.00	17.20	+3.0				
May	17.30	17.50	17.10	17.30	+3.0				
Jul	17.40	17.60	17.20	17.40	+3.0				
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Total open interest Mon. 54,334, up 178 from Fri.									
Soybean Meal									
100 tons, dollars per ton									
Sep	17.00	17.							

### Commodity Index

August 21, 1979

**Class**

Aug	26.50	26.70	26.45	26.90	+ .02	Sales Mon. 5,147 contracts.	Est. sales: 1,925 sales Mon. 1,765.	Rosen's base 100: Dec. 31, 1931: 1,652.40	Moody's base 100: Dec. 31, 1931: 1,572.40
Sep	26.45	26.80	26.45	26.80	+ .03				

<b>SOLES MON. 6:00.</b> <b>Total open interest Mon. \$3,046, up 68 from Fri.</b>		<b>LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS</b> <b>(3 and 5—\$100,000 face in 32nds of \$1)</b>		<b>ORANGE JUICE</b> <b>15.00 lbs. ctn. cont'd.</b>	
<b>DAYS</b> Sep 1.520 1.490 1.490 1.490 Oct 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490 Nov 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490 Dec 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490 Jan 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490 Feb 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490 Mar 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490 Apr 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490 May 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490 Jun 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490 Jul 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490 Aug 1.490 1.490 1.490 1.490	Sep 94 94 94 94 Oct 94 94 94 94 Nov 94 94 94 94 Dec 94 94 94 94 Jan 94 94 94 94 Feb 94 94 94 94 Mar 94 94 94 94 Apr 94 94 94 94 May 94 94 94 94 Jun 94 94 94 94 Jul 94 94 94 94 Aug 94 94 94 94	Sep 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 Oct 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 Nov 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 Dec 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 Jan 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 Feb 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 Mar 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 Apr 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 May 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 Jun 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 Jul 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30 Aug 107.50 108.25 107.40 108.30	<b>SOLES MON. 6:00.</b> <b>Total open interest Mon. \$4,544, up 117 from Fri.</b>		
<b>LIVE BEEF CATTLE</b> <b>36,000 lbs. ctn. per lb.</b>		<b>SOLES MON. 4:05 CONTRACT.</b>		<b>COTTON, NO. 2.</b> <b>50,000 lbs. ctns. per lb.</b>	
Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	<b>Total open interest Mon. \$4,544, up 117 from Fri.</b>		
<b>FEDERAL CATTLE</b> <b>62,000 lbs. ctns. per lb.</b>		<b>CANADIAN DOLLAR, 100 cts.</b>		<b>COPPER</b> <b>25,000 lbs. ctns. per lb.</b>	
Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	<b>Total open interest Mon. \$4,544, up 117 from Fri.</b>		
<b>LIVE HOGS</b> <b>36,000 ctns. per lb.</b>		<b>BRITISH POUND, 100 cts.</b>		<b>SOYBEAN OIL</b> <b>50,000 lbs. ctns. per lb.</b>	
Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	<b>Total open interest Mon. \$4,544, up 117 from Fri.</b>		
<b>PORK BELLIES</b> <b>36,000 lbs. per lb.</b>		<b>Est. sales \$581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Paris Commodities</b> <b>(Figures in French francs per metric ton)</b>	
Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	<b>High Low (Bid-Asked) Ch.</b>		
<b>Est. sales 6,581; sales Mon. 7,179.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>SUGAR</b>	
<b>Total open interest Mon. \$4,542, up 25 from Fri.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Oct</b>	
<b>ICEB BROTHERS</b> <b>36,000 lbs. ctns. per lb.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Nov</b>	
Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	<b>Oct</b>		
<b>Est. sales 6,581; sales Mon. 7,179.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Nov</b>	
<b>Total open interest Mon. \$4,542, up 25 from Fri.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Dec</b>	
<b>ICEB BROTHERS</b> <b>36,000 lbs. ctns. per lb.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Jan</b>	
Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	<b>Oct</b>		
<b>Est. sales 6,581; sales Mon. 7,179.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Nov</b>	
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<b>ICEB BROTHERS</b> <b>36,000 lbs. ctns. per lb.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Jan</b>	
Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	<b>Oct</b>		
<b>Est. sales 6,581; sales Mon. 7,179.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Nov</b>	
<b>Total open interest Mon. \$4,542, up 25 from Fri.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Dec</b>	
<b>ICEB BROTHERS</b> <b>36,000 lbs. ctns. per lb.</b>		<b>Est. sales 581; sales Mon. 710.</b>		<b>Jan</b>	
Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	Sep 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Oct 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Nov 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Dec 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jan 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Feb 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Mar 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Apr 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 May 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jun 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Jul 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07 Aug 64.00 65.15 64.85 65.07	<b>Oct</b>		
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# Landreaux Excels ed Sox Lose to the Twins

MINN., Aug. 21 (UPI) — Ken Landreaux drove a home, triple and a double to lead the Minnesota Twins to a 10-5 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Landreaux doubled in the sixth and added a triple in the ninth to hand the Sox five games below .500 in the American League East. It was the Twins' sixth win in 10 games with the season.

(1-7) retired the first 11 batters, yielding a double to Lynn in the fourth. Lynn hit a home run and a RBI single to lead the Sox to a 3-0 lead in the fifth. Landreaux, who had a 6.37 ERA in 1978, needed relief help from Marshall in the ninth. Red Sox scored three runs in the ninth.

Notes 3, Rangers 0

St. Louis, Ken Oberkfell had three hits, drove in two runs and scored twice to lead St. Louis to a 6-3 victory over San Diego and extend the Padres' losing streak to seven games. Silvio Martinez (11-5) scattered nine hits in going the distance for the fifth time.

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John McEnroe signals thumbs-up to Bjorn Borg after he lost to Borg in the Canadian Open final.

## McEnroe Beaten, 6-3, 6-3

# Borg Captures Canadian Open

TORONTO, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Bjorn Borg scored a 6-3, 6-3 victory over John McEnroe yesterday to win the Canadian Open tennis championship.

Borg, who has won eight tournaments this year, took control in the first game of the first set when he came from 15-40 to rally for four straight points on three errors and a winner.

Borg broke McEnroe again in the third game, and served out at love in the fourth to take a commanding 4-0 lead in the battle for the \$28,000 winner's purse.

The first game set the tempo of the match. McEnroe continually charged the net in hopes of shaking Borg out of the steady serve and volley game that has brought him four Wimbledon titles. But Borg pitched the final inning for his 23rd save. Gary Lavelle (7-7) suffered the loss.

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# The Soccer Scene 'How Did Fulham Get On?'

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Aug. 21 (HT) — For a few seconds, soccer became elevated above the wonders of modern medicine, beyond the mere question of life and death.

"How did Fulham get on?" Those were the waking words of Londoner Keith Castle five hours after surgeons had sewn a new heart into his chest last Saturday. Not "How did the operation go?" Not "Am I all right? Will I survive?" But "How did Fulham get on?"

The question demonstrates, if we need it, how close sport is to the heart of the common man. Fulham, the West London Second Division club that hovers perilously close to liquidation, happens to field the team Mr. Castle has supported for 47 of his 52 years.

No one has yet revealed how the machine attached to his new heart monitored the man's reaction when he was told that Fulham won its opening game of the new season, 4-3, away at Birmingham.

Perhaps it is as well the patient did not stir at halftime. Fulham was then three goals in arrears, although the eventual victory may have proved harder to register for a man more used to seeing his team suffer. He joked yesterday, "Bloody Fulham — it's because of them I'm here."

Old-Fashioned Virtue If only players felt as much for their clubs as supporters. As this column has observed, so-called freedom of contract has put the boot into such an old-fashioned virtue as loyalty.

Well, the rush by top players toward lucrative transfers has not abated, despite a plea from the Players' Union that contracts be honored. The system rewards disloyalty by paying lump sums to transfer stars. Even some top clubs, more used to luring than losing talent, are being torn asunder by greedy players trying to cash in on the hysterically inflated trading fees.

Aston Villa and Everton are big enough to match the highest wages in the land, yet each has been compromised by demands from internationalists to be traded. Scottish center forward Andy Gray and England full back John Gidman are using the media to force Villa to sell them, while at Everton England center forward Bob Latchford, winger Dave Thomas and defender Mike Pejic are all intent on bailing out.

Perhaps they can see the writing on the bankers' wall? Clearly, if soccer is incapable of managing itself within financial bounds, then the banks will stop lending the cash without which sanity would be forced to prevail.

Today, for example, Everton is trying to swap Latchford and Thomas and £150,000 or so in exchange for Steve Daley — a package transfer amounting to a cool £2 million. Now Daley is a good player in what has been a poor Wolverhampton side, yet it is a measure of the current astonishing transfer fee spiral that the word good prompts clubs to pay upwards of three quarters of a million pounds.

Daley, 26, has proven to be a polished midfielder despite his team's struggles. He has played for England at under 23 and B level. Yet he is not gifted with thoroughbred talents; he was not even first choice at club level until almost his mid-twenties.

The England senior squad itself is being pulled apart as the seams just as it appears to be smoothly qualifying for the European nations finals. Latchford, if he rejects Wolves, may move from Aston to Anderlecht of Belgium, following Kevin Keegan (Hamburg). Dave Watson (Werder Bremen) and Laurie Cunningham (Real Madrid) overseas.

The necessary adjustments can get beneath the skin of even the most mature competitors. Watson, for example, bugged by problems of delayed flight and protracted house-moving in Germany last weekend got himself banned for eight weeks by being sent off in only his second Bundesliga game.

Watson was shown the red card after punching Munich defender Hermann Bittz "because I thought he was going to hit me." His new German masters, Werder Bremen, handed out a stiff fine on top of the automatic suspension and Watson, who will be inactive through England's European championship game against Denmark on Sept. 12, weakly explains: "I have learned a lesson about German football. Referees might allow terrible tackles to go unpunished, but it seems that if you put your hands on an opponent you are in serious trouble."

He might have saved himself any misunderstanding of Bundesliga Keelan Denies Attempted Fix

BOSTON, Aug. 21 (UPI) — Kevin Keelan, goalkeeper of the New England Tea Men, has denied allegations that an attempt was made to fix his team's final North American Soccer League game this season.

"The suggestion that I tried to fix that game is absolute and utter rubbish," Keelan said yesterday. Shep Messing, goalkeeper for the Rochester Lancers, contended after Friday night's 2-0 victory over New England that Keelan approached Mike Stojanovic, a Lancer forward, suggesting that Rochester allow the Tea Men one extra goal and that he in turn would allow Rochester to score.

That would have set up a chance for the Tea Men to make the playoffs, despite the loss, because it would have given the Lancers a playoff spot and knocked out New England's closest rival.

But, to conclude where we began, in the world of medicine and sport, from New York this week come reports of a 12-year-old lad who, after years of suffering from bone deformities, is in the thick of it.

Surgeons moulded a powerful steel leg around his own and, says Gary Wilson, "I can get real force into my shots." How long before the transfer fees spiral to the value of bionic parts?

## Groin Injury Needs Time to Heal

# Cappelletti Sidelined for Entire Season

FULLERTON, Calif., Aug. 21 (AP) — John Cappelletti, a star fullback of the Los Angeles Rams, who played in four games last year after tearing a groin muscle, will sit out the entire 1979 season, in hopes that the injury will heal.

Dick Steinberg, the Rams' director of player personnel, said that the team would place Cappelletti on the injured reserve list today.

Cappelletti, the Heisman Trophy winner at Penn State in 1973, had two seasons of schooling with the Rams as a backup before becoming the team's most versatile back during the last three years.

Cappelletti has been second on the Rams in rushing in each of the last three years and averaged 33 pass receptions per year during that period.

"I've had a lot of tests and they show no degenerative disease," Cappelletti said of the injury suffered on Nov. 12, 1978, when the Rams defeated Pittsburgh, 10-7. "I have pretty good movement, but I still think it's slightly torn."

Dr. Robert Keenan, an orthopedic surgeon who has treated many famous athletes, said when Cappelletti left training camp in July, that it normally takes six months to two years to recover from that kind of abdominal muscle tear. Cappelletti undoubtedly aggravated the injury by continuing to play.

"It comes down to whether I want to go four or five games, tear this thing up and probably never play again," Cappelletti said, "or whether I try to rehabilitate and play effectively in the near future."

Although the Rams are unbeaten in the three preseason games without Cappelletti, his loss adds to the many backfield question marks of the team, which can set an NFL record of seven consecutive division championship games.

Lawrence McCutcheon, Elvis Peacock and Wendell Tyler missed most of 1978 with injuries, and McCutcheon has been bothered by a pulled leg muscle this summer.

Also returning is the top Ram rusher last season, 235-pound Cullen Bryant.

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